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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE BAVARIANS IN THE WAR—TWO BIOGRAPHIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

To speak to you of new books, when everything of importance published in England finds its way at once to the United States, may seem superfluous on my part. But occasionally a volume appears which, however interesting, is not calculated to attract a large number of readers even in this country, and which has still less chance of obtaining general circulation on the other side of the Atlantic. To this category belongs Capt. Salis-Schwabe's excellent translation of the official history of the operations of the First Bavarian Army Corps during the late war. There is something deterrent to that sensitive person, the "general reader," in the word "official," which, as a rule, may indeed be accepted in the title of a work as the synonym of "dull." But the story of the part played by the Bavarians in the campaign of the German Army in France presents many new points of historical importance, now brought forward for the first time, besides other points, which, though often touched upon, and even discussed at length, had never hitherto been settled. It appears, for instance, that Bavaria had been preparing for war since 1867; though, says the Bavarian author or editor, Capt. Hugo Helvig, it would be a mistake to infer from this fact "that Germany, or, as the French have it, Prussia, wished for war." * * * "If," he adds, "a peaceful but strong and courageous man notices a thief sneaking near his house, and tries the locks on his doors, and places a good stick in a handy corner, is it he who seeks a quarrel or the burglarious thief?" The Bavarians adopted the Prussian Army system, and military service was compulsory in Bavaria from the beginning of 1868. Bavaria, however, though bound to Prussia by an offensive and defensive alliance, was still at liberty to keep her troops at home for the protection of her own frontier, should she conceive it to be threatened; so that it is not by any means as a matter of course that the Bavarians joined the Prussians in the field, when, in July, 1870, France declared war against Prussia alone. They at once, however, did so, and apparently from pure motives—first from a patriotic wish not to separate their fate from that of Germany in general; secondly, from a political conviction that if Prussia were left to fight out her quarrel alone with France, she might turn the opportunity to account by making an easy peace at the expense of South Germany. This explanation having been frankly made, not the slightest trace is to be detected in any part of the narrative of that jealousy of the Prussians by which the Bavarians are sometimes said to have been troubled. Nor is it true, as has often been asserted, that the hardest part of the fighting fell to the lot of the Bavarians. The first of the two Bavarian corps came off third best (or, as many will think, third worst) among the sixteen corps of which the German Army consisted; the casualties in the First Bavarian Corps having been, from the beginning to the end of the war, something under 10,000, whereas the casualties in the Prussian Guard Corps were over 10,000, in the Third Prussian Corps over 11,000. Nevertheless, a tinge of bitterness may be perceived in the author's tone when, speaking of Sedan, he tells us that, after losing 2,000 men in the battle—more, that is to say, than any other corps—the First Bavarians had the task assigned to them of clearing the field, collecting the abandoned arms, catching the stray horses, guarding the prisoners, and furnishing the companies under whose escort the latter were forwarded, 2,000 at a time, to Germany. He complains, too, that the Bavarians have been represented as incendiaries; that they are not only accused of having willfully burned Bazeilles, which caught fire during the action fought in its streets, but are held responsible for the destruction of every village that was set in flames during the war. The Bavarians, we are assured, behaved most innocently in this respect, and whether they did so or not, it is gratifying to see that the practice of village-burning, as a punishment to peasants taking up arms, which in former wars called forth no sort of protest, is getting to be looked upon as eminently unheroic. The Bavarians, according to Capt. Helvig—who may be looked upon as the mouth-piece of Gen. Von Der Tann—never did anything of the kind, except under explicit orders from the Prussians, and usually in combination with them. The heedlessness of the French authorities in not prohibiting the publication of military news, and the danger of allowing any such information to be given to the press in time of war, is shown by the fact that the Prussians gained their first knowledge of MacMahon's intention to march to the relief of Bazaine through a Rheims newspaper, seized in a reconnoissance by some enterprising light cavalry. It had apparently never occurred to the authorities of Rheims that the post might carry this journal to some district within reach of the enemy. The morning after Sedan the French Army, entirely without food, which the Germans could not supply, and very much exhausted, was, it now appears, in imminent danger of perishing from hunger. The commandant of the neighboring fortress of Mézières was applied to, who, on the understanding that he was not to be attacked for a certain time, sent out 100,000 rations to his starving countrymen. The work is full of interesting details, and, considered as an official publication, it contains no passage so remarkable as the concluding one. "In a short time," says the author, "sooner, perhaps, than we expect, war will be renewed, and we shall be called upon to make fresh sacrifices, that the blood poured out at Worth and Sedan may not have been shed in vain."

NAPOLEON III.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is about to publish the first volume of his *History of Napoleon III.*, for which he is said to have received from the Empress Eugénie valuable private materials. From the time of his arrival in London, after the failure of the Strasbourg attempt until his death at Chiselhurst, the life of Mr. Jerrold's hero has been public enough; but it is quite possible that unpublished particulars of considerable interest may have been communicated to the biographer in regard to his early days, when Prince Louis Napoleon was an artillery officer in Switzerland, and up to the time of his first great political *fiasco*.

NAPOLEON IV.

A *Biography of Napoleon IV.*—in other words, the Prince Imperial—has already appeared, and a very strange production it is. The author of the *Life of Napoleon III.* tells us that the Prince Imperial was "magnificent" even in his cradle, and that his "rosy color" and "vigorous squalling" early manifested his strong vitality. The description of his baptism is given in a style of which an impartial critic has said that "it is worthy of the ceremony itself, and leaves only an impression of astonishment how the imperial infant ever escaped unsuffocated and alive from the piles of purple drapery, embroidered bees, and grand cordons of the Legion of Honor under which he lay smothered." His change from "long clothes" to the uniform or *petit caporal* of grenadiers is also given by this enthusiastic historian, who subsequently takes us through his entire nursery and school life, including gymnastics and the velocipede, venturing even, with perilous audacity, to recall the *souvenirs* of the *baptême du feu* at Saarbrück until he lands his subject at Woolwich and Camden House. Here we are told that "Monsigneur" is an adept at explaining the squaring of curves and the "cubature of bodies in revolution," a qualification which has not, of course, failed to draw forth the remark that he will be just the "right man in the right place" as a ruler in France, where there is sure to be always, in that case, the body to cube and the man to cube it.

ANGLO-FRENCH LITERARY DEALINGS.

A regular trade is now carried on between Paris and London in dramatic and, above all, operatic copyrights. A dramatic copyright cannot be secured without considerable outlay, in addition to whatever sum may be paid to the author; for, to enjoy the protection of our law, a French play must, within three months of its production, be literally translated into English, and the translation deposited at Stationers' Hall. Such a version would, of course, be useless for stage purposes; and it is only in case of a very great success, such as has lately been gained by M. Dennery's "Deux Orphélines," that any one can be found in London to purchase the right of translating a piece, translate it *pro formâ* and register the legal, literal translation—all which processes must be gone through before the purchaser is at liberty to deal with the work as exclusively his own in regard to England. He may then prepare it for the stage, according to the requirements of the theatre for which he intends it; when, should he be unable to place it, he will find that, independently of his labor, he has invested a considerable sum of money in his bad bargain. Wait, however, three months, and if the French author neglects to register his piece, or, having registered it, neglects to register or cause to be registered a literal translation thereof, then the work falls into the public domain, and may be seized by anybody. This law, which forms part of the International Literary Convention between France and England, is not merely absurd, it is iniquitous; but its existence is to be accounted for by the fact that it was made by a committee of the House of Commons under the influence of evidence given by English managers and so-called "dramatists," who were personally interested in defrauding the French authors. It was as though, having to legislate on the subject of smuggling, Parliament had allowed itself to be guided by the testimony of habitual smugglers. Still, badly as the International Convention works, it is not so utterly bad but that it may now and then be turned to account; and the acting right of the piece I have just named, "Les Deux Ophélines," has, I believe, been fully secured for England by Mr. Neville, the manager of the Olympic Theatre, where, in a few weeks, we may expect to see it brought out. The exact date of its production depends, however, on the amount of success in store for Mr. Tom Taylor's new drama, of which the first performance will probably take place about the middle of the month.

COMPOSERS' RIGHTS.

I fancy the clauses of the International Copyright act in regard to music must have been passed without operatic managers being consulted on the subject; for a foreign composer may secure his rights in England by simply depositing and registering the work he desires to protect. Thus, Verdi's "Aida" and Gounod's "Mireille" are both so perfectly protected that the English public has not the least chance of hearing either of them. I do not know what Verdi's representative may charge per night for the right of performing "Aida," but M. Gounod's terms for "Mireille," or, in the Italian version, "Mirella" are twenty-five pounds a night. Thus, our International Copyright laws, of doubtful utility to authors and composers, are often by no means beneficial to the public. It is, indeed, the high charges made by foreign composers for the privilege of performing their works that compel our managers to content themselves with old operas, which they can play for nothing. A Director thinks nothing of paying £200 a night for the services of a prima donna, but £25 a night for an opera is looked upon as a prohibitory price.

S. E.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

THE BODIES CLAIMED BY THEIR SONS—THE REMAINS NOT TO BE EXHIBITED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The sons of the Siamese twins have arrived in this city to claim the bodies of their fathers, and will return home with the remains this evening. They deny the report that the family intend to make a speculation of the remains by exhibiting them. They evince much filial feeling on this point, and it is to be hoped that a correction of the report may be as wide as the publication of the false statement has been. So deeply do they feel in the matter that they inquired anxiously if the embalming process could not be undone, and the bodies allowed peacefully to decay, and on being assured that the process could not be reversed, and that decomposition must now be a very slow process, they expressed evident regret. They also spoke strongly about the report that a commission went South with a large sum of money, and that the transfer was the result of a business bargain with the widows. They said this report was generally credited in their section, and that all the family could say could not disabuse the minds of their friends and neighbors on the subject. They desired Drs. Pancoast and Allen to give them a formal written statement in denial of this rumor to be shown the people, and, if necessary, to be published, which request, of course, the doctors at once complied with.

THE BALD MOUNTAIN DISTURBANCES.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21.—A special reporter of the *Daily News* has arrived in the neighborhood of Bald Mountain, and reports that the citizens confirm the premonitory symptoms of volcanic eruptions on the mountain. A large party of scientific adventurers are en route to the mountain. The citizens in that section are intensely excited. Outdoor prayer-meetings are being held, many people believing that the day of judgment is at hand.

THE FROZEN HERRING BUSINESS.

EASTPORT, Me., March 21.—The frozen herring business here has closed for the season. It has not been profitable during the past Winter, most of the vessels that loaded here having lost money on account of low prices in Boston and New-York. Bankers are now coming here for fresh bait, which is plentiful and cheap.

THE KINGSTON HARBOR FREED OF ICE.

KINGSTON, Ontario, March 21.—The ice in the harbor started down the river to-day. The ferry steamers are now making their regular trips to the island and the United States.

PORT HOPE, March 21.—The steamer Norseman resumes her regular trips to the American shore on Monday morning.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 21.—Myrtle Wreath Lodge of New-York Knights of Pythias visited the city to-day, and were received by the Mayor, who tendered them the hospitalities of the city. To-night the visitors attended the anniversary exercises of the Myrtle Wreath Lodge of this city.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At a meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee this morning counsel for the memorialists offered to put in evidence a number of letters and other manuscripts, showing the experience of other cities with regard to patent pavements.

Counsel for the District authorities objected to the acceptance of such unsworn statements, and the committee then adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., in order to examine the papers and take into consideration the question of their acceptance.

After the recess, James M. Latta, of the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, was examined, and in answer to questions put to him by the memorialists' counsel stated that Jay Cooke & Co., in the year 1871, advanced to his firm for Hallett Kilbourn, Trustee, $25,000, and that this amount was expended for said Trustee in the purchase of property situated in the north-western part of Washington City.

The question being then asked whether witness had any means of refreshing his memory as to the exact description of this property, Judge Black, as counsel for Latta and others, and, as he added, in the name of the American people, protested against all such inquiries into the purely private affairs of citizens.

The committee overruled the objection, on the ground that the memorialists' counsel had promised to connect the sought-for evidence with the specific charges already made. The examination of the witness was continued.

Just after Latta's examination had been commenced, Mr. Stewart stated that he wished to ask the witness some questions personal to himself in regard to purchases of real estate made by witness for him, (Mr. Stewart.) From the replies to these interrogatories and additional statements made by Mr. Stewart, it appeared that property to an aggregate amount of $361,491 was purchased by Latta on the joint account of Mr. Stewart, C. J. Hillyer, and other parties in the year 1871, and that Mr. Stewart disposed of his interest in March, 1873 at an advance of $18,000. Mr. Stewart made a statement of various personal reasons which induced him to build subsequently, and said that before building, he did not know what improvements were to be made on the streets around his property, and that he had never consulted with the Board of Public Works on the subject. The property Mr. Stewart spoke of had no connection with the property bought by Kilbourne & Latta for Kilbourne as Trustee.

Latta then stated that he had purchased a considerable amount of real estate in the north-western part of the city as Trustee for various persons, some of whom reside abroad. Prompted by a list of such purchasers furnished by the counsel for the memorialists, Latta designated a good deal of the property therein contained as having been purchased by him, the deeds in all cases having been made out in his own name as Trustee. The witness was unable and unwilling to state who were the beneficiaries under these several trusts. In response to interrogatories he stated that he probably had some of these deeds at his office, and was directed to bring them on Monday next, at which time it was understood the counsel for the memorialists will insist on the revelation of the names of the persons for whom he made the purchases. The witness reiterated the statement that none of these purchases were in any manner, either directly or remotely, connected with any person or persons belonging to the District Government.

The committee, through Mr. Thurman, notified Mr. Latta that he could not shield himself from answering on the plea of a violation of confidence, professionally reposed in him by clients, much more delicate matters having been extorted from witnesses by courts all over the country, the rule of law being that he is bound to answer, unless by so doing his testimony would render himself infamous. The committee refused the application of counsel for the memorialists for a process to compel the production of records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, on the ground that their production would be an interruption of public business, said records being in constant use.

To sustain one charge of conspiracy by prominent contractors, the memorialists placed on the stand J. S. Zugg, of the firm of Zugg & Co., who stated that himself and Lewis Clephane and John O. Evans constituted said firm, which has been in partnership since January, 1872, during which time they have been engaged in the stone-crushing business, selling their broken stone to all purchasers applying. The partnership invested $22,500 in the business for machinery. They now owe $25,000, and could sell their mill for about $11,000, consequently are $11,500 out of pocket. Lewis Clephane was summoned, as Collector of the District of Columbia, to show a record of amounts deposited with that officer as security by parties bidding for contracts. Counsel for the memorialists called for all the bids for contracts of the date of Sept. 1, 1872, which were furnished by District officers.

Considerable debate was made during the progress of the investigation to-day as to what was proper evidence to be admitted by the committee, and Mr. Wilson, one of its members, said the committee wanted all the hearsay evidence they could obtain—not what witnesses knew alone, but what they had heard. This would indicate that the investigation is to be directed over a wider range of inquiry than has been heretofore supposed.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieut. Robert E. Impey has been ordered to the Independence, at the navy-yard at Mare Island; Medical Inspector E. P. Deaby to the Lancaster, and after she leaves Key West, Fla., to discharge the duties of Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Station; Lieut. Commander G. D. B. Glidden is detached from the Congress and ordered to the Wabash; Lieut. Jas. R. Selfridge from the Wabash, and ordered to the Congress; Lieut. Geo. E. Ide, from the Juniata, and ordered to the Ticonderoga; Master Wm. E. B. Delahay, from the Shawmut, and placed on waiting orders; Master Henry W. Shaefer, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Shawmut; Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham, from the Palos, and ordered to return home; Engineer J. P. Mickley, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to the Palos; Boatswain Michael Hickey, from the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard, and ordered to the Richmond; Boatswain J. Harding, from the Richmond, and ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury for the week ending to-day was $1,196,300; shipments, $566,200; shipments of notes, $914,000; United States bonds held by the United States Treasurer to secure national bank circulation, $392,880,200, and for public deposits, $16,270,200. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $343,178; for the month, $5,349,940; for the fiscal year, $70,985,851; outstanding national bank circulation, $348,751,869.

CAPTURE OF HORSE THIEVES IN TEXAS.

The War Department has a report from First Lieut. Cusack, of the Ninth Cavalry, giving an account of the capture of a gang of horse thieves and murderers near Camp Colorado, Texas, on the 27th of February. This gang has long been the terror of that section of the State. They are now in the custody of the Sheriff of Brown County, and will be brought to a speedy trial.

THE HURTT COURT-MARTIAL.

The records of the Hurtt court-martial case, which were called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, are in the War Department. The order dismissing Capt. Hurtt was issued Jan. 17, 1864. The Secretary of War was directed, a few days since, to send copies of the entire proceedings to the House. It will take the continuous labor of one clerk for two months to copy the papers, as there are a great number of them. No document or valuable papers have been abstracted from the War Department records.

THE WOOL ACT OF MARCH, 1867.

The Treasury Department has decided to acquiesce in the decision of the United States Circuit Court at New-York, which recently decided that the Wool act of March 2, 1867, was not actually signed on that day by the President, and was therefore not a law until March 4. The decision of the court was passed on the testimony of Ex-President Johnson to that effect, and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury was based on the recommendation of the Solicitor and the Attorney General that no appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court in the case. This will involve a refunding of the duties on wool and woolen goods imported on March 2 and 3, 1867.

A COMPROMISE FINANCIAL MEASURE AGREED UPON

The General Committee on Finance held a special meeting to-day, at which a compromise financial measure was agreed upon to be reported to the Senate next Monday. In its main features the bill will fix the amount of greenback circulation at $382,000,000, thus legalizing the reissue of that portion of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve which is now outstanding, and making it part of the permanent circulation. The amount that has been reissued, and which is now outstanding, is something over $26,000,000. The bill will also authorize free banking on the national banking system, but will contain a requirement that legal tender notes shall be retired from circulation proportionately as new national bank notes are issued. This latter provision is regarded as a measure of contraction, but the preceding authorization for keeping in circulation the twenty-six million legal tenders that have been reissued from the reserve is considered a substantial victory for the advocates of an increased volume of currency, who, it is understood, will claim in the Senate that the principle having been thus admitted as regards a portion of the forty-four million reserve, the whole of said reserve should be accordingly placed in circulation.

A CALL FOR A SPECIAL WEEK OF PRAYER.

Rev. Geo. A. Hall, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. Wm. Stickney, President of the Women's Christian Association, have issued a circular calling on the people of Washington to observe the week commencing March 22, as a week of special prayer for the blessing of God upon all legitimate efforts for the suppression of intemperance. Arrangements have been made for public exercises in Lincoln Hall throughout the week, to be conducted by clergymen of the various Protestant denominations.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Frederick Douglass has been elected President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank here, which has branches in nearly all the Southern States. Dr. C. B. Pueis, another colored man, has been chosen Vice President. Forty out of the seventy clerks employed are also colored. The new Board of Management appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday, and said it was their desire to make the bank an institution exclusively for colored people, and one which they would regard as their own.

DUTIES AT CUBA TO BE COLLECTED IN GOLD.

Information has been received at the State Department, from the Consul General at Havana, of a circular issued on the 1st of March by the Captain General of Cuba, ordering that, on and after the 1st of April next, twenty-five per cent. of import and export duties shall be collected in gold; fifty per cent. on and after the 1st of May; seventy-five per cent. on and after the 1st of August; 100 per cent. on and after the 1st of November.

[NOTE.—A dispatch from Havana, under date of March 18, said the Captain General had suspended temporarily the inauguration of this law.]

THE SYKES-SPENCER CONTEST.

The special Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at a meeting this afternoon, decided the Sykes-Spencer contest for a seat in the Senate from Alabama by voting to report to the Senate, next Monday, that Mr. Spencer is entitled to his seat as a member of that body.

TRANSFER OF AN ENGINEER.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Capt. Asa H. Holgate is relieved from duty, under the orders of Major G. K. Warren, and ordered to report to the Commanding General in the Department of Texas for duty as Engineer officer on his staff.

CONDITION OF JUDGE DENT.

There is no improvement in the condition of Judge Dent to-day.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Howard Court of Inquiry is not in session to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fire broke out in the workshops of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, at the State Prison, Charlestown, Mass., which were entirely consumed, with their contents, consisting of a large stock of gas fixtures and other bronzed goods, besides a large quantity of raw stock. Loss, $200,000; partially insured. The convicts were fortunately at dinner at the time, and were, therefore, locked in a large hall in the east wing, thus preventing their escape, which, otherwise, would have occurred. The fire is believed to have caught from baskets placed to dry over an oven in the Tucker bronze shop. The westerly of the wing, 150 feet in length, and about 150 feet of the northerly wing, were consumed. The loss on the building and property owned by the State is estimated at $50,000, with no insurance. The manufacturing departments burned were the basket shop of John M. Kenney, the spelter shop, the French bronze shop, the cooper shop, the machine shop and polishing room of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, the State repair shop, the laundry and the bath-rooms. The officers of the Tucker Company estimate their loss at $150,000, on which there is a small insurance. Mr. Kenney estimates his loss at from $1,000 to $2,000. Messrs. Averill & Hunting, brush manufacturers, saved most of their stock. The Tucker Manufacturing Company employed 225 prisoners, Mr. Kenney fifty or sixty, and Messrs. Averill & Hunting forty.

A fire broke out in Chicago yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in the elegant block on State street, between Washington and Madison streets, occupied by the book trade. It was soon got under control by the Fire Department, with a loss to Keen, Cook & Co., wholesale and retail book dealers, of $10,000, from damage to stock by water, and to A. S. Barnes & Co. of $5,000, besides the damage to the building, which is fully covered by insurance.

At Arthurele, N. S., sixteen miles up the Tobique River, a few days ago, the house of George Campoer was burnt. His wife and children were rescued with difficulty. A peddler, named Jones, perished in the flames, with $1,500 worth of goods.

A special despatch to the Galveston *News* says a fire in Dallas, Friday night, consumed ten stores. Loss estimated at $80,000; fully insured.

THE MURDER OF THE STILTZENEITER FAMILY—NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSINS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—A gentleman just from Belleville, Ill., reports that Sheriff Hughes, of St. Clair County, had returned from the scene of the murder of the Stiltzeneiter family, near Centreville. He obtained no clue to the assassins, but the murder was evidently committed for plunder, as the house was thoroughly ransacked and the contents of bureaus, closets, &c., were strewn all around. The elder Stiltzeneiter had considerable money in the house, which it is supposed the murderers have got. The house is situated some distance from any other dwelling in the vicinity. It is believed that the murder was committed on Thursday night, as the bodies of Mrs. Stiltzenreiter and her children were in the bed when found, and that of her husband on the floor beside a lounge on which he slept. The heads of the men were nearly severed from their bodies, while those of the mother and children were crushed with some blunt instrument. The County Court has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the murderers.

A BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY BY ICE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 21.—About 325 feet of the temporary wooden bridge at College Rapids, near Waterville, where the Maine Central is putting in a new iron bridge, was swept away by ice yesterday, carrying down one span of the iron bridge with it to the bottom of the river. The accident will probably delay work on the bridge until the ice goes out of the river.

BRIDGING THE RED RIVER.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 21.—The bridge over the Red River at Fulton was finished yesterday, and trains on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad will hereafter run to Texas without change.

ALBANY.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR COE—THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 21, 1874.

The Senate session to-day was devoted entirely to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. Fourteen Senators were present, and a great deal of necessary but uninteresting business was transacted. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was the act incorporating the Catholic Union of New-York, that which provides that all records of rural cemeteries shall be open to public inspection, and the bill requiring moneyed corporations for savings and insurance companies to make semi-annual reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

THE COE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The special committee to which was referred the investigation of the charges of bribery made by a Brooklyn newspaper against Senator Coe have decided that the charges were unfounded, and the representative of the paper in question will probably be deprived of his seat in the Senate chamber. The report will be presented on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL.

Sheridan Shook returned to Albany this morning, no doubt fearing that the Riverside Park bill would be called up. Upon ascertaining that such would not be the case he went back to New-York to arrange with Van Nort, Hastings & Co. for next week's campaign. It is understood to-day that Senators Cole and McGowan have had their eyes opened to the corrupt nature of the scheme, and have decided not to support it. Van Nort and his lobbyists are not so confident as they were last week, and they will, no doubt, double their exertions on Monday.

THE AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

On the appointment of his successor, Hon. G. A. Dayton, Auditor of the Canal Department, will accept the position of Deputy State Treasurer, tendered him by Treasurer Raines, in place of Fulton Paul, who has signified his intention of resigning.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Lowery—To extend the limits of the City of Utica.

By Mr. Robertson—To exempt mortgages from taxation.

By Mr. Jacobs—To submit to the people the question of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn under one Municipal Government.

By Mr. Robertson—Adversely on the bill to institute an investigation into the taxation in Hamilton County. Agreed to.

Also, favorably on the bill amending the revised statutes relative to property vested in guardians and wards.

The adverse report on the bill virtually making the Surrogate's Court of the County of Kings a branch of the Supreme Court, was taken up and agreed to.

By Mr. Bradley—To provide for heating, ventilating, and cleaning court-houses. The bill authorizes county Judges to appoint janitors.

By Mr. Gross—To incorporate the Endowment and Annuity Company of New-York. The bill incorporates James H. Coghill, Wm. Miles, Cyrus H. Loutrell and others.

The following bills, considered in Committee of the Whole, were ordered to a third reading:

Amending the charter of the village of Horseheads; authorizing the board of trustees of the village of Jordan to borrow money for the purchase of fire apparatus; amending the law for the incorporation of rural cemeteries, by providing that all their records shall be open to the public view; to amend the act providing for the location and erection of public buildings in Erie County; to amend the act relating to courts of record in the City and County of New-York, having reference to the officers of the courts; to legalize the acts of Wm. H. Gardner, a Notary Public in the county of Kings; to establish a Superior Court in the City of Rochester; to authorize the City of Utica to borrow money to erect a building for fire department purposes; to provide for the purchase of a site on which to erect a town hall in Flatbush, Kings County; to enable the Edwin Forrest Home Association to take, hold, and convey real estate; to incorporate the Catholic Union of New-York; to amend the Fire Insurance Company Incorporation act by making more favorable provisions in behalf of the companies in the Dominion of Canada; to enact the law to provide for the improvement of Sackett, Douglass, and President streets, in Brooklyn; (the object is simply to supply a constitutional title to the bill to avoid litigation;) to amend the act for the suppression of intemperance, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. It makes the punishment not to exceed three months' imprisonment or $100 fine. The law is now construed to impose three months' imprisonment and $100 fine.

Requiring moneyed corporations for savings and insurance companies to make semi-annual reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

This bill giving rise to debate it was progressed.

To provide for the maintenance of certain convicts in the Penitentiary at Syracuse.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

THE LOUISIANA BONDS.

THE SUITS TO COMPEL PAYMENT OF INTEREST DISMISSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—The suits brought in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge W. B. Wood, by J. C. Macaulay, of New-York, and the Stern Brothers, of England, holders of Louisiana bonds, against Auditor Clinton and other State officers, to compel the collection of State taxes to pay interest on the face of their bonds, and to enjoin the enforcement of the funding bill, was decided to-day. Judge Wood, in an elaborate written opinion, held: First—That no mandatory injunction could issue to compel a State officer to do an affirmative act until a final decree; that an injunction to compel the levy of taxes was a mandatory injunction. Second—That the Circuit Court could not issue an injunction in equity because a mandamus is the proper legal remedy, and, although the court could issue a mandamus until a final decree, that was no reason for an interference in equity by injunction. Third—That, though the court might enjoin a State officer from doing an injury to third persons under an unconstitutional State law, as a suit against a State officer to enforce a contract of the State, was either a suit against the State which could not be entertained, or a suit against nominal parties without interest, it should be dismissed. The restraining order was therefore dismissed, and the injunction prayed for refused, with costs. The Judge intimated that the cases were of such importance that they might properly be taken at once to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A JUDGE KILLED BY A LAWYER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21.—A dispatch from Forest City, Ark., states that Judge John W. Fox, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, was shot with a double-barreled shot-gun, this morning, by J. R. Aldridge, a lawyer, and died this afternoon. Judge Fox was on his way to the Post Office from his hotel when Aldridge stepped out from a drug store and said, "Now, Judge Fox!" and fired. Judge Fox sank to the ground, exclaiming, "Oh! Lord! I am a dead man!" Aldridge fired the second barrel of the gun after Fox had fallen, and subsequently delivered himself up to the Sheriff. The origin of the difficulty is not known, though it is thought it grew out of some remarks to Aldridge by Fox while the latter was on the bench.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Three of the Congregational Churches of this city have taken action relative to the invitation to Drs. Storrs and Budington's Congregational Council, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to investigate certain charges against Plymouth Church. The First Church of this city has accepted the invitation, and appointed Dr. William Patten to attend, while the Union Park and Plymouth Church have declined. These claim that the council is improperly called, and is *ex parte*.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

THE CRUSADERS AT FORT SCOTT, KAN.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 21.—The first earnest work of the temperance crusade was inaugurated here last night, by the visit of about a dozen ladies to the saloon of Deacon Maynard, where a free lunch was advertised from 10 to 12 o'clock. The ladies took with them twenty-one ragged and hungry little ones, the children of drunken parents, to give them the benefit of the lunch. The proprietor of the saloon received the ladies and the half-famished little ones courteously, and lunch was spread before the latter, to which they did ample justice. The large crowd of spectators who filled the saloon were generally respectful in demeanor, although there were some boisterous demonstrations and blasphemous conversation and a constant demand on the bar for drinks. After the children had satisfied themselves, the ladies knelt, and a long, fervent, and earnest prayer was offered by the leader of the band. After prayer, the ladies sent the children outside the door of the saloon, and themselves filed through the crowd out of the front entrance. The deacon did the honors of the occasion graciously, and invited the ladies to call again and bring the children, when they got hungry. The ladies were all of the highest respectability.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 21.—Hon. Charles A. Otis, Mayor of this city, issued a proclamation, last evening, which calls upon all citizens to abstain from all such assemblages in the streets of the city as may tend to disturb the peace of the community, as such assemblages are in direct violation of the provisions of an ordinance of the city. The Mayor warns all persons disorderly disposed, that any breach of the peace will be followed by the punishment of the offenders, and that it will be at their own peril if they attempt to molest citizens in the lawful exercise of their rights, whether in the streets or elsewhere. The Police authorities are ordered to see that the purpose of the proclamation is accomplished, and any auxiliaries required will be promptly given them. It is impossible to say what course the ladies will now pursue, as the proclamation applies to them equally as much as to the crowds who followed them in their rounds.

THE PARKER HOUSE CASE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The jury in the Parker House case, for violating the Liquor law, were discharged to-day, they standing six to six, with no prospect of agreeing upon a verdict.

THE MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., March 21.—The temperance crusade is rapidly spreading throughout the State, and is being very generally successful in the smaller towns.

THE CRUSADERS AT WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 21.—The crusaders are out in force to-day. Nearly all the saloons were guarded and kept closed. The ladies held public services in front of the Court-house during the forenoon. There is a marked decline in the liquor traffic, and the ladies are jubilant.

THE CALIFORNIA LOCAL OPTION BILL APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The Governor has approved the Local Option Liquor bill.

The grocers of this city are organizing to oppose the woman's temperance movement, although they have thus far kept their measures secret.

MOVEMENT ON LONG ISLAND.

The women of Queens County having at last taken up the gauntlet, are fighting King Alcohol with a vim unsurpassed by their sisters in the West. Mass-meetings are being held in some towns as often as thrice a week, and in some localities noonday and evening temperance prayer-meetings are held, all of which have been favored with good results. In Great Neck the excitement has in a measure died away, but temperance is generally talked of, and many plans devised, but none have yet been put into execution. In Flushing to-night a mass temperance prayer-meeting will be held, and some plan will be adopted for the suppression of the liquor traffic in that place. It is understood a number of influential ladies stand ready to lend a helping hand in any way which the sense of the meeting may think proper. In Newtown the subject of temperance will be preached from the several pulpits. No action has been taken by the women of this place, but it is understood that several ladies have almost perfected plans for the commencement of an active crusade on the rum shops, which form a powerful combination. Three of the prominent liquor-dealers in Long Island City have declared themselves ready to sell out for a fair compensation, and say they cannot be coaxed or persuaded into joining the temperance army. Geo. W. Bowen, of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, delivered an oration before a large audience in Smithsonian Hall Friday night. A number signed an application for a charter for the organization of a lodge of Good Templars. The anti-treating pledge, which is now being presented by the ladies and gentlemen, is meeting with unexampled success, as many who would not sign the total abstinence pledge readily place their names upon this. About 100 names were taken yesterday. Temperance prayer-meetings will be held this afternoon in Templar's Hall, in Dutch Kills, at the residence of Mrs. Beebee, in Ravenswood, and at Smithsonian Hall, on Hunter's Point. The rum-dealers already have suffered by the temperance movement, but are very reluctant to own it. The crusade is spreading, and meets with favor from almost every prohibitionist as it advances.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON.

The Hudson River boats are being fitted up for the Summer traffic, and are now undergoing a thorough overhauling. The boats of the People's Line are being renovated and dressed up in the style of decoration suitable for the season. The St. John, Capt. Christopher, and the Drew, Capt. Roe, with the Dean Richmond as a reserved boat, are being put in complete order. Capt. Hancox, of the James B. Schuyler, will start for Albany on the 1st of April. The Schuyler is 200 feet in length by 50 feet beam, and draws only five feet when loaded. She can easily make eighteen miles an hour.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, March 21.—The *Voz de Cuba* has information of the killing of the insurgent Col. Belisario Peralta and sixteen of his men by the Spanish troops.

Señor Villamil, Intendente of Havana, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. Señor Manos is appointed his successor.

The *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* deny that Capt. Gen. Jovellar forwarded his resignation to Spain since the present Government came into power. The people comment upon the coming of Gen. Concha and the manner of his appointment.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The New-England Freedman's Aid Society has voted to wind up its affairs. Since April, 1864, the society has received and expended over $350,000, and has supported seventy teachers among the colored people of the South. A new organization, to bear the society's name and continue its work, is probable.

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—Mrs. Ann Sconce, living in Scott County, wife of a well-known farmer, yesterday inflicted frightful wounds with a razor upon two of her children, aged nine and two years, and then cut her own throat. Mrs. Sconce is dead, but the children may recover. She was laboring under a fit of hysterics at the time.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, March 21.—Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley disembarked at Portsmouth this morning. He is expected to reach this city this afternoon. An immense crowd has assembled at the Waterloo Station to welcome him.

OVATION TO THE GENERAL ON HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 21.—Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley reached this city this afternoon. Upon alighting from the train at the Waterloo Station, he met with a perfect ovation from a dense mass of people who had assembled there.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.

LONDON, March 21.—The extraordinary rise in the tide of the Thames yesterday caused great damage along the banks of the river. Lambeth and Rotherhithe were inundated. Sewers burst and the floors of many houses were forced up by the water. Several children and a number of horses were drowned in these places. At Wapping the lower stories of the houses were filled with water, and business on the wharves was suspended. Numerous families were compelled to abandon their houses. At the Woolwich Arsenal the fires in the gun factories were extinguished, and the contents of the store sheds were flooded. Another high rise of the tide is feared to-day and temporary embankments have been erected to prevent a repetition of the inundation.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE INCARCERATED FENIANS.

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Disraeli to-day refused to receive a deputation which came to ask for the release of the incarcerated Fenians.

SAILING TRACKS FOR VESSELS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Government whether it was willing to co-operate with the Government of the United States in fixing sailing tracks for vessels crossing the Atlantic between the two countries.

EXPENSES OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons, to-day, a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the expenses of the Ashantee expedition was passed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 22—1 A. M.—An area of high barometer has formed in the Lower Missouri Valley, with falling temperature, north-westerly winds and clear weather South-westerly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail over the North-west, the upper lakes, and the Ohio Valley. North-westerly winds, colder cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the lower lakes. South-westerly winds, falling temperature and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Southerly winds, high temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Southern States.

The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, Davenport, Keokuk, Nashville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and fallen slightly at Yankton and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, falling temperature, partly and increasingly cloudy weather, with possible rain in the afternoon in the upper section.

For the lower lakes and Ohio Valley north-westerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri Valley, variable winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the Southern States, south-westerly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain.

The rivers will rise at Davenport, Keokuk, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34°	38°	3:30 P. M.	38°	56°
6 A. M.	31°	37°	6 P. M.	33°	48°
9 A. M.	32°	40°	9 P. M.	33°	45°
12 M.	34°	48°	12 P. M.	33°	42°

Average temperature yesterday..........44¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........33¼°

Average temperature for last week..........45°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year..........29°

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 30,026, the maximum being, on the 16th, 30,344, and the minimum 29,511 on the 19th. The mean temperature was 42.6°, the maximum being 61° on the 19th, and the minimum 25° on the 15th. The rain-fall for the week was 0.91, and the distance traveled by the wind was 982 miles.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN DETECTIVES AND RAILROAD ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—The latest information from the scene of the fight between the notorious Younger brothers and detectives, near Monegan Springs, is that the detectives engaged were Messrs. Allen, of Chicago, and Wright, of St. Louis. The former is still at Roscoe, mortally wounded. The latter escaped. It is further stated that James Younger was wounded in the affray, and his capture is expected. It is also stated that the Younger brothers came down from the north just after the murder of Whicher, near Independence, which leads to the belief that they had a hand in the murder of that gentleman.

The latest advices regarding the fight at Monegan Springs are that Allan, the Chicago detective, died at 2 A. M. to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COLLIERY—THREE MEN KILLED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 21.—While a mine car, containing ten men, was descending the slope at Lloyd, Glover & Co.'s colliery, at Phoenix Park, this morning, the rope broke and the car fell, instantly killing John McCabe, John Davis, and Archie McMichael. The others received injuries not thought to be serious.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLLECTOR HOLTZCLAW.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—After a careful and thorough investigation by Treasury agents Wheeler and McAlpine, the charges recently preferred against Collector Holtzclaw, of the Fourth District of Georgia, are not sustained.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

LANSING, Mich., March 21.—The Legislature has extended the time for the completion of the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad until December, 1877. The new Constitution as revised has been adopted. The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

REGATTA AT SELMA, ALA.

SELMA, Ala., March 21.—In the regatta to-day for the silver cup the Katie Putnam won the race, Elvin second; distance one and three-quarter miles; time—six minutes. The river was lined with citizens. The Alabama is within two inches of being as high as in the July flood of 1873, and is still rising.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LYRICS FROM GOETHE.

BY PROF. L. CAMPBELL.

I.—THE VIOLET.

A violet in the fields alone,
In Spring's creative hour,
Crouched all unnoticed and unknown:
It was a heartsome flower.
A youthful shepherd maiden
Came tripping there along,
So freely, so gaily,
And stirred the fields with song.

"Ah!" thought the violet, "if I were
But nature's favorite flower,
Gifted with all she hath most rare,
Ah! for one little hour!
So might the darling pluck me
And set me in her breast,
Just laid there, to fade there,
A minute there to rest."

But ah! but ah! the maiden came,
Travelling in beauty's power;
And recked not of the violet's pain,
But trampled the poor flower.
It sank, it died, yet gladly;
"Yes, though I die," it cried,
"'Twas she there, I see there,
Hath crushed me in her pride."

II.—EVENING.

Calm is o'er every hill;
The trees are still:
Hardly a breath
Seest thou stir yon pine.
The thrush is silent in her woodland nest.
Soon, too, shall rest
Be thine.

—*Good Words.*

"WELL DONE!"

Just where one of our beautiful western rivers widens to the sea, nestles the little fisher-hamlet of Ferrybank; its low thatched cottages clustered on the rugged beach, and dotted here and there upon the noble cliffs which rise behind—brilliant in Summer time with furze and broom and heather. On the other side the river, the quiet and picturesque watering-place of Llanvriar lies cool and white among the rich warm blossoms on the hillside, and between the hamlet and the town plies the little ferry-boat which gives the village its name. But the trusty little sailing-vessel is but rarely used; for at least half its time it lies in utter idleness under the ferryman's cottage, while the waters lap it softly as they pass, and laugh that they are close upon the sea at last.

But the fishing-boats at Ferrybank have no such holiday. When they rest they do it in an uncertain manner, standing ready for action, though high and dry upon the rocky beach, and waiting to be dragged down amid those busy shouts, as they are dragged so many times in every year. But one there is even of these which, from month to month, lies useless and rudderless upon an isolated shelf of rocks. And the fishermen—their rough voices softened a little—tell how one evening the Squire's yacht found that boat tossing tenantless upon the waves not quite three miles from shore, and towed it slowly home; landing it on the beach just where the missing fisherman's son stood waiting and watching for his father's signal. None of them can tell how Owen Vaughan—the ablest and most fearless sailor on the coast—met his death upon the secret sea; but they will tell how the boy, through all the night that followed, sat alone upon the cliffs, and how, when he came home at last, he had a look upon his face as if he had borne the sorrow of a man's life—a look which they tell you he can never lose again. And then they add, turning a little from your face to look, beyond the very sea itself, to where the sky spreads wide and bright above, that though such things may be like oft-told tales in lives like theirs, yet that the shock they bring never is the less keen for that, nor the bereavement the less deep and sore. This is how in Owen Vaughan's cottage there felt the great hush of a sudden grief, which the boy—who had loved his father with that strength and tenderness of devotion which it is given us sometimes to see in boy-natures—battled with in a strange unboyish silence, while his mother let her sorrow overwhelm her, and the baby-girl—herself an unconscious comforter—cried wonderingly in the gloom of the darkened cottage.

But this grief grew less as years went on. The mother earned a scanty livelihood by her washing, and little Duddgha—in spite of the weight of her Welsh name—grew from babyhood to girlhood, tall and lithe and active, ever ready with her nimble feet or fingers to lighten her mother's toil; while Owen won his way so rapidly in the village school, that the lame schoolmaster began most painfully to feel the narrowness of his own erudition under the boy's wide questioning. He was even right, too, when he muttered suggestively among the villagers that "Owen was an odd child, and would not associate with his schoolfellows."

At last the village schoolmaster, seeing he could take the boy no farther on the path he trod so rapidly, mentioned generally the advisability of his leaving school now, and mentioned it particularly to Sir Bulkley Gwynne, the rich eccentric bachelor who owned all Ferrybank, and lived in the great house upon the wooded bank above Llanvriar. Sir Bulkley, always quick to see the help which it was wise to give, and always proud and glad when he found unexpected gifts and powers among his people, examined the boy himself—startled without puzzling him, frightened without bewildering him—and then dismissed him with a few curt words of advice, but no encouragement. Yet only a few days afterward he appeared again in the village school, and, walking through the rows of standing boys to where Owen waited with his head raised from his open book, he told him he had chosen another school for him, and that the master had promised, on condition of the boy's progress being satisfactory—here the Squire's hand, which was upon Owen's shoulder now, grew a little heavier, and his voice a little more emphatic—to retain him as tutor, and pay him according to his services.

Sir Bulkley, making nothing of his own share in this, and saying nothing of the great hope he entertained for the lad, felt that he had given him just the start in life which, by his own industry and talent, might lead him safely to the end; but he never guessed the depth of his protégé's gratitude when Owen found that this school to which he was sent was one of the first private schools in Wales, nor with what intense earnestness the lad pursued this new path which his generous patron had opened for him, and which it was such happiness to walk in.

One day a new light broke upon this path for Owen, showing him the track for which he had been unconsciously longing. A friend of Sir Bulkley Gwynne's, who was going abroad, and wanted a secretary and interpreter, heard of Owen's wonderful facility in acquiring languages, and offered to take him. The baronet, always ready and kind, traveled himself to the inland Welsh town, and started Owen off to London, handing him a note for £100, with a few kind words of encouragement, which Owen never forgot through all his life, and telling him that when his engagement was over, if he would like to stay abroad and study, this would give him the power to do so.

Through France and Germany and Italy went Owen with his patron, perfecting himself in each language with that extraordinary power which seemed born with him, and his patron, returning to England, left him at a German University. Three years after that first letter from abroad had filled the fishing village with a great astonishment, it was to receive a greater one. A handsome grave-looking gentleman, with kindly gentle words for all he met, walked from the station to Mrs. Vaughan's cottage, and there put his arms about the slight figure of the little washerwoman and held her to his heart, while she sobbed out aloud in the strength and weakness of her joy. Duddgha, standing by in shy bewilderment, a grave and gentle girl of seventeen, felt the wonderful charm of his face when he turned to take her, too, within his arms; and, in a cry of gladness, there broke from her the old pet name for him, which had not passed her lips since she was a child, and he had been used to carry her out upon the cliffs and tell her wonderful and beautiful legends of the sea.

Next morning Owen walked up to the great house on the bank, to see, to repay, and once again to thank Sir Bulkley, who, with a genial hand-shake, eyed him curiously and asked where was *the* £100.

"Here, Sir," said Owen, touching his temples lightly. "You bade me store it here."

And Sir Bulkley, laughing heartily at the thought of receiving the money, felt that the debt had been discharged in the way he best liked.

Now fell the second cloud on Owen's life; a cloud whose lengthening shadow was to reach the end. Before he left Germany he had obtained the appointment of second master at the grammar-school in Vicester, one of the first, if not the very first, in England. And it was whispered that to win this appointment was almost equal to winning the head-mastership, because Dr. Hope was very anxious to resign, and his second master, who would necessarily perform many of his duties temporarily, would stand the best chance of succeeding him. Proudly Owen told his mother and sister this, as he pictured glowingly the easeful, restful life they should lead with him. Then fell the cloud, darkening at once his loving anticipations. The mother would not leave her cottage on the beach.

"I'm too old a tree to bear such moving, Owen, dear lad," she said. "It would kill me to be set in a new home now; I'd rather tarry where your father lived; no other place would ever be the same to me."

"Not the home which I would make you, mother; where you shall do what you like all day; only being there to make it home for me?"

But his pleading was of no avail, though he never wearied in it.

"You shall not work, then, mother," he said at last, feeling that he must be content with that.

"Not work?" she echoed, as if the prospect were most dreary. "Why, Owen, I should soon be tired of my life—a fretting, idle, old woman. No, dear, let your mother live and work just as she has been used to; *that's* the kindest for her; and Duddgha chooses to bide with me."

So Owen, all his loving dreams faded now, took possession of his solitary rooms, and the pleasure which he might have had in sending his frequent gifts to his mother was destroyed by her oft-expressed wish to have nothing more than she had been used to through her lowly life; nothing more than her boy's cherished letters and her proud knowledge of his goodness.

He lived at first a busy but almost saddened life at Vicester, too deeply studious to make many friends; but at last he found in Dr. Hope's household a sweeter companionship than he had ever dreamed of. A pleasant, genial household was that of the head master, and here Owen was always made most welcome, liked and respected for himself alone. Dr. Hope, always cordial, was doubly so to Owen, on whose young strength and power he had learned to lean in many ways. Mrs. Hope, doubting nothing of the young man's antecedents, because he had been recommended by those who stood high on the world's ladder, encouraged his visits and made them pleasant to him, with that subtle, delicate tact which some ladies possess so pre-eminently; and Alice, their only child, greeted him always with her gladdest smile, flushing brightly when she heard his step upon the pavement of the court, as she daily watched for his coming.

But no one saw his eyes gladden in her presence; no one saw his hand tremble when it met hers; for Owen, always remembering the cottage on the beach where his childhood had been spent, and where his mother and sister toiled, kept a close firm grasp upon the burning hope which sometimes rose within him stronger than his strength, and placed between himself and Alice the shadow of his early poverty; so much the darker from her own frankly-avowed pride and pleasure in her old honorable name.

"It is always well for a man who would attain a good position in my line of life, to have on his side good birth and a good name, followed up of course by an English university education."

So the doctor would say sometimes, and Owen could laughingly argue in favor of the German education, and let the other criticism pass. But though he could so laugh it off at times, the strain was slowly telling upon him, and at his solitary fireside he would make a resolution—bravely enough he could make it there—not to go to the school-house save on rare and necessary occasions; and when the hope of which he was scarcely conscious was mastering him, he would travel to Ferrybank, and again plead with his mother, in the low dark cottage which grew to seem more and more gloomy to him on each visit. Still no pleading, even of his, availed.

"But, mother, if you will not come with me," supplicated Owen, "let me find you another home. You shall choose where; it shall be in this very spot if you like; only let it be free from gloom and discomfort."

But the mother pleaded in her turn to be left where she was happiest; and silenced once more, Owen sought to beautify the place a little by his generous gifts. But no; these made no difference in the poor dwelling. All the money that he sent his mother was put sacredly away. "When I am gone, Duddgha," she said to her daughter, "you will find it all untouched, and you may want it then."

It was Christmas Eve, and Owen was to dine at the school-house. He entered the long warm room just as Alice, with her hands full of flowers, came in from the greenhouse. While they lingered together arranging the flowers, she wooed him on to talk of what she felt he loved, and knowing that home would be near his heart this Christmas time, asked him of his mother and sister.

"I never like to mention your sister's name, Mr. Vaughan," she said, "because I do not know how to pronounce it. I have seen it in a book of yours, but I never heard you say it."

The color mounted slowly to Owen's brow, for something in Alice's gentle words sounded like a rebuke.

"We pronounce it Duthga," he said; "it is an odd name, is it not? But it looks worse than it sounds."

"I like the sound of it," Alice answered. "I think I should know your sister if I saw her, Mr. Vaughan, though I do not fancy her like you; no girl could have your kind of face. Is she as tall as—I am?"

"No," answered Owen, smiling a little as he pictured the two girls—one in her plain calico gown, singing to herself as she stood ironing in the cottage kitchen, and the other as she stood beside him now in her soft velvet dress, with the delicate fern and crimson rose-bud in its bosom.

"Is she as fond of flowers as I am?" asked Alice, guessing nothing of these thoughts.

"I cannot tell," said Owen, watching the white fingers as they touched caressingly the brilliant petals, "for she has not such flowers as these within her reach."

"There are some beautiful ferns to be found at Tenby," said Alice, in quick fear lest she had hurt him. "Papa and I have found some choice ones near there. Does she know, I wonder; because—because your home is not far from Tenby, you once told me."

The girl's voice grew unconsciously a little wistful as she spoke, remembering how seldom he had told her anything of his home, or of those whom she felt he loved so dearly; but just then her father called Owen into his study, and she was left to wonder. She had a misty impression, though she could not tell how gathered, that his mother did not like society, and that her daughter could not leave her; but she knew that Owen had never definitely told her even this.

But Alice had forgotten this passing cloud before the long and cheerful dinner was over. The servants had left the room, when Owen, sitting next to Alice and listening happily to her bright voice, felt a sudden chill creep in upon the scene. The words of one of the doctor's guests struck upon his quick keen ear.

"Much as I want a tutor in my before school next term, I could not engage Leslie because he cannot have been brought up a gentleman. His father, I hear, was a village tradesman. But what looks particularly bad is that he does not tell me the fact himself. In many ways he would undoubtedly suit the post. He is gentlemanly-looking, and he speaks well, besides having testimonials of the highest class. Still, there is that insuperable objection."

"Insuperable," muttered the doctor assenting. "I would not entertain the idea. What do you think, Vaughan?"

"If," said Owen, taking a long time to peel an atom of walnut, and looking down upon it very intently, "if his words and acts, as well as his appearance, are those of a gentleman, I cannot see what difference is left for his birth to make. One can but look and act and speak as a gentleman, let one's birth be the noblest in the land; and if we miss none of these things in each other, what need have we to question farther?"

"You speak warmly, Vaughan. In my place you evidently would engage this son of a village shop-keeper to help to educate noblemen and gentlemen's sons."

"We men do not often question each other on our birth and early life," said Owen, "and do not often volunteer to talk of it unquestioned. Then will it never be that we may judge men by what we find them—respect or despise them, not according to the rank they bear, but according to the part they act?"

"Better in theory than in practice, Vaughan," said Dr. Hope, lightly. "Still, my objection is the want of truthfulness at starting."

"Many of our highest families," said Alice, "have been founded by one man who has risen from the people, and they are proud to trace back to such an one. Why, because we are his contemporaries, should we scorn him for it?"

"Suppose," said Owen, glancing rapidly into Alice's face, while his heart beat gratefully for her words—"suppose, Dr. Hope, that one of your own masters had come to live among you, of lower birth even than this candidate you speak of, and had told you nothing of his antecedents, feeling that if he were suitable for the post, that was all, and that if he were not, you would soon discover it; suppose you had liked him and associated freely with him, giving him a welcome always in your house, and had then discovered his history—should you blame him for his silence?"

"Blame him!" echoed the doctor hotly. "I should turn my back upon him promptly, I assure you, were he the finest scholar in England."

Slowly and darkly the color rose in Owen's face. "That is the general opinion, I suppose," he said; and Alice was not the only one who noticed the tone of pain in his voice.

"What should you do yourself, Mr. Vaughan?" asked Mrs. Hope merrily. "Come, next to the doctor himself, you are the one most likely to be placed in such a position."

"I think," said Owen quietly, "that I should merely care what the man himself might be. It would signify as little to me what his father had been as what his son would be years and years afterward."

"Wait until some one imposes upon you," returned the doctor; "he would not like it, would he, Alice?" he added, laughing up at her as she rose to follow her mother.

Eagerly Owen waited for her answer.

"I do not think a really low-born man could succeed in such an imposture, papa," she carelessly said, "even if he tried."

The Christmas mirth had all died out of Owen's eyes when he joined Alice again, and her shy, kind words could not bring it back; neither did their memory bring a tender smile to his lips when he recalled them afterward.

Well and bravely had Owen kept his resolution; while Alice, from the sombre rooms of the old school-house, listened in vain for the familiar step upon the pavement, waited in vain for the old clasp of the slight firm fingers, hungered in vain for the old pleasure his coming ever gave. And he? He performed his old tasks just as he had performed them always.

As the Spring came on she drooped and pined so sadly that they said she needed the sea-air, and they begged her to accept the invitation of an old school friend who had lately married and gone from her home in Scotland to stay with her husband's relations on the Welsh coast.

"It is to Llanvriar I am going, Mr. Vaughan," said Alice, a little wearily, as she told Owen of her approaching departure, while he stood steadily before her looking into her pale face. "Papa says he thinks I shall be close to your home. May I take anything for you? Is there *anything* I can do?"

No, there was nothing, he told her, speaking with cold, tight lips, while his heart grew hot and wild with rebellion as he thought how, if his home had been different, Alice would have brightened it now for his sake. And so they parted with a simple hand-shake.

While Alice was at Llanvriar there was a concert given by the patrons of the Ferrybank school. One of the singers, a pretty, grave-looking girl of about twenty, struck Alice particularly.

"It almost seems to me as if I had seen her before," she said to Mr. Gwynne, her host; "and yet I know I have not. I have not even seen any one very like her; and yet something in her eyes, I think, seems familiar to me. Who is she?"

"She is supposed to be rather a peculiar girl," was the answer; "yet no one knows why, unless to be good and helpful to one's mother is peculiar. Perhaps they think so in Ferrybank, for it isn't a very common failing there. She has a brother, though, who *is* peculiar really; a specimen of that rare wild-plant genius, a specimen no one would expect to find drifted into a wretched fisher cabin on our shore. He was one of my uncle's protégés. I wish Sir Bulkley were at home now so that you might ask about him. My uncle is so proud to rehearse his career. I believe is he doing excellently now in England, and I suppose he deserves it, for he studied like any old don you like to mention, Miss Hope."

"Did he?" asked Alice, but little interested. "Please to tell me what is this girl's name."

"Duddgha Vaughan. Her mother is a washerwoman, and lives in one of those desolate cabins on the shore, in the very midst of the fish odors; a lasting disgrace, I think—though I dare not say so to Sir Bulkley—to the son, who lives in abundance himself, and leaves his mother and sister to earn their own livelihood in such a hole. You can see the cottage from our windows. I will show it you; such a poor place it is."

"What?"

The word came from Alice in a whisper, and seeing she was anxious to hear, Mr. Gwynne told her his version of Owen's story; while the words crept into her icy heart, and the music to which she had come to listen died unheard.

That Owen should have been her truest friend for all two years—her nearest and first friend, she repeated to herself, the flush of anger and mortification rushing into her face at the thought—only to give her this pain at last!

"I think I will go over just once and see his mother," she said to herself over and over again during her stay at Llanvriar; but a strange new feeling of shame, which she blushed to recognize, prevented her.

Alice had been back at home a week or more when Owen Vaughan came voluntarily once more to the school-house. Dr. and Mrs. Hope were both out, and Alice sat alone. The familiar step, for which she had so often listened, was close behind her now, yet she never turned. How could she turn while that light—half of anger, but half of passionate affection—burned in her eyes? He sat beside her, grave and gentle as of old, but there was a new tone in his voice when he told her the story of his life, a new longing in his face when he told her how he loved her. In a few simple words he told her; but these words she saw were uttered from his heart, and their truth and earnestness were like the truth and earnestness of prayer.

"I have determined many times that I would never utter these words to you, Alice," he said. "I have struggled long and hard against temptation, but it has mastered me at last. Before you went away, looking so frail, I almost broke my resolution. But when you came back, still looking weak and ill, and when I found you cold and strange to me, I said, 'I will listen to nothing now but my own heart. I will tell her the story of my early life, and then how fervently I have loved her and must love her always. I will tell her both these things, and leave my fate in her hands.' Alice, I read my answer in your face. You disdain this love of mine. You send me from you, and it will be hard to trust or hope in any one again. Wait; do not say it yet. I thought I had prepared myself, but the darkness falls so suddenly."

But Alice did say it. She told him she disdained the love he offered; and told him so in cold and scornful words which were to come back to her afterward with the crushing weight with which they fell upon his heart. And he watched the young fresh lips from which the cruel words were falling, as if he were struggling to awake from some desolate dream.

"You tell me this story of your childhood, Mr. Vaughan," she ended, with chilling slowness, "because you rightly guess that I heard it before I returned. It is as unnecessary to tell it to me at all now, as it is unnecessary to tell me of the imagined love that was built up on deceit."

The shadows, darkening his eyes as he turned them slowly from hers, frightened her, and she dared not glance at him as he sat in that deathly silence, his chest heaving with violent emotion.

"If you were capable of such love as you speak of," she went on with cutting emphasis in his long silence, "would your own mother and sister be toiling in poverty, while you are living among us as a *gentleman*?"

"Hush!" he said slowly, as he rose, with a suppressed passion in his steadfast eyes. "You have said enough to kill my hope: more than you will care to recall in the years to come. Only in rare sweet moments have I ever dreamed that you would accept my love when you knew all, whatever you may have been to me before; but I *never* dreamed that from your lips could come such words of cruel contempt. I will say nothing of their truth or falsehood. It is enough for me that you can believe them."

The Spring sunshine still streamed through the old window, but it touched the white brave face no longer. The slow step died below upon the pavement, and as each echo fell heavily on Alice's heart she longed to cry aloud.

"If I had been prepared," she sighed wearily, "or if I had really been what he has thought me, I should have—have said it differently."

"I think, mother," she whispered that evening, when her mother wondered at her wan face, "it would do me good to go back to Llanvriar for a little time. I promised to do so if I could. Will you let me go at once?"

So the next morning Alice went.

A little of the old color had come back to Alice's cheek, and a little of the old lightness to her step, before she had been many days at Llanvriar. But she knew it was not the sea-air only which had brought them back. Sir Bulkley Gwynne was at home now, and on the very first evening of her arrival she had heard Owen's story from him. Thinking over this story as the generous old Squire had told it, Alice felt a great change had come over all her thoughts of Owen.

"When I go home again," she mused in silent happiness, "I shall see him and speak to him once more. And, then, perhaps—" The words died here; but it was plain that Alice, though she had longed to come, was looking forward already to this going home. And more than ever now she stood beside the window overlooking Ferrybank, and gazed with anxious loving eyes on Owen's home.

"It strikes me, Miss Hope," remarked Mr. Gwynne, coming up to her at this window one day, "that you are not to leave Llanvriar without seeing a storm at sea. You say you have never seen one in your life."

"Never," answered Alice, shuddering unconsciously.

"Well, I think my uncle's prognostic of this evening is likely to be verified; he always dreads this south-west wind. I am going across to Ferrybank to see how things are looking, for the gale increases fast, and threatens to be violent."

"Is there a life-boat on the coast?" asked Alice, late that night, when she and Mrs. Gwynne sat listening to the wind as it rumbled through the trees, and moaned of its own dark deeds upon the sea.

"Yes; it was one of Sir Bulkley's generous gifts to Ferrybank, and many a life has been saved already. We have one of the ablest crews in Britain, so we always say, ready to go out at a minute's notice. Don't look so frightened, dear. Shall we go to bed?"

"O no!" pleaded Alice; "let us wait for Mr. Gwynne. It is too terrible a night for sleep or rest."

Down upon the shore at Ferrybank a breathless, eager crowd had gathered, leaning hard against the wind, and blinded by the spray which dashed in showers to the wild shore. Gazing—gazing out into the darkness which hid the hungry sea, they waited while the wide doors of the life-boat house were unlocked and the great boat wheeled down to brave the storm. Amid all the mightier sounds Sir Bulkley Gwynne's voice rose clear and sharp, as watching the trained crew take down their life-belts, he counted them rapidly.

"One is missing—Hughes! Where is Hughes?"

No one had seen Hughes, but half a hundred voices called his name now.

"His place must be supplied," the Squire shouted, sharply and distinctly. "We dare not delay one second."

A young man, who had been active and prompt in his help, came into the light of the lamp which Sir Bulkley held. "I am ready, Sir Bulkley; let *me* go. You know that an oar is no new toy to me. If you refuse me I shall take out my father's boat. Listen! Could I stay upon the shore here while the drowning plead for help? In the rocket's light *I* saw the life-boat from the brig put out, and I know it could not pull through such a sea as this. Let me go, Sir Bulkley."

As he spoke, the Baronet, raising the lamp which he was placing in the boat, saw in his face the steady bravery which was so plain in his low quick tones.

"Vaughan! I did not know *you* were here. I trust you in this as I have trusted you before. Go, if you think it well."

"Thank God!" said Owen, softly, as the Squire wrung his hand.

Amid the cries and prayers of the excited crowd, the strong, swift boat put out upon the dangerous surf, and all eyes followed its light as it rose and fell upon the waves, and slowly neared that other faint white light which glowed on the masthead of the struggling vessel.

Only five miles from shore the brig would be, and now and then distinctly seen in the sudden blazing of the rockets; yet how the lights reeled and tossed and would not meet!

"Sir Bulkley, I've been ill for weeks, Sir"—the one member of the crew who had been absent when the life-boat started, came panting breathlessly upon the scene—"but I saw the rockets, and I couldn't lie upon my bed and leave my place here empty."

"The boat it out on its duty, Hughes," the Baronet answered, a little sternness in his voice, though he marked pityingly the man's pained breathing. "Your place is filled by one who will do his duty even to death."

"It shouldn't have been Owen Vaughan, though," said Hughes, when the bystanders had told him of the launch. "His arms haven't been in lately for that sort of work, and they say that, two or three years ago, he was forbidden to use an oar. What could induce him to go when he knew that? Ah, there! see how she rides that heavy sea—God bless her!"

The waves sobbed gently and softly, tired of the passionate unrest of their long night; and, gazing upon them with wide and tearless eyes, as if their mellow plash bewildered her, Alice stood again at that window from which she could see Owen's cottage home.

It was quite late in the morning when Mr. Gwynne returned to tell of the scene upon the sea-shore last night.

"After all, I'm thankful to tell you only one accident occurred," he said, wondering at the depth and sadness of Alice's sympathy, "but it was a painful one indeed. That young Vaughan, of whom my uncle told you so much, Miss Hope, happened to be at his mother's cottage—came only yesterday or the day before—and he volunteered to take one place in the life-boat, begged for it, indeed. Splendidly he handled his oar, so all the crew say, and was untiring in all he could do for the rescued. Strong and brave and ready, they said; and if you knew them you would understand what that means. Whether it was only that he worked too hard, or whether he hurt himself in some way, is not known, but when he tried to land he fell upon the beach. I helped to carry the poor fellow into his mother's cottage, and I shall not soon forget her face as it met his. The doctors talk of paralysis of the heart, and they say he must have known that such a task as he undertook last night would probably kill him. He had been warned in Germany, it seems. I'm glad to say they have not told the mother this, for they had before told her how he entreated my uncle to send him; and how could she reconcile the two facts?"

Every word entered deeply into Alice's sore heart, and when all had been told one thought and longing held her. Alone and unobserved she slipped away and hurried to the river. The old ferry-man was busy enough this morning; the boat had been ceaselessly plying its way to and fro since daybreak. Eagerly Alice listened to the voices around her as she was pulled across, for all were talking of the storm, and all spoke Owen's name.

When she reached the opposite shore, she walked on rapidly among the spars of the lost vessel and over the dismal line of drifted seaweed, to that cottage on the beach, in which she knew that Owen lay. For a moment she felt she must be mistaken, because no crowd had gathered here, but one glance around showed her a group of people whispering together at a short distance, and unconsciously thanking them in her heart for the silent respect thus shown, she knocked softly at the half-closed door.

"I am an old friend of Mr. Vaughan's," said Alice very softly, as she looked appealingly into the face of Owen's sister. "May I see him?"

Duddgha's eyes, swollen and tired with weeping, fixed themselves for a moment wonderingly upon the lady who said this: a lady with a beautiful pale face and eyes as tired as her own, quietly and simply dressed, yet elegant as few visitors at the gloomy cottage had ever looked to the girl before. Without answering, she led Alice into the kitchen, and then stood in hesitation beside the window, where a bunch of primroses and wild white violets drooped as if they felt the sorrow of the house.

"My brother is very, very ill," she whispered; every word uttered in keenest pain. "Do you think you had *better* see him?"

"Yes, O yes, if I may," replied Alice, her voice most earnest and entreating.

Without another word, Duddgha walked on noiselessly to an inner room; gently drew her weeping mother from the bedside, and stood aside for Alice to pass in.

The end was very, very near. Alice saw that, even in her first yearning gaze.

"Owen!" she cried. But she could say no other word, and only fell upon her knees beside the bed, and looked at him with all her heart surging in her eyes.

"Alice, once more together," he whispered; and the look upon *his* face was one of perfect peace, no agony and no regret. "Together at the end. The distance that lay between us, dear, is all traveled now."

Kneeling there in the presence of the great Leveller, and looking back upon her life and his, Alice felt how slight *had been* this distance of which he spoke, yet how impossible to pass it now. The barrier which had stood between them when she felt herself above him had been raised by her own hand, she owned, with a sobbing pain at her heart. Now, with that wonderful glory on his face, he stood immeasurably above *her;* and this barrier was from the hand of God.

And still she could not speak to him one word; only her eyes, so full of love and pain and penitence, told all.

His two kind friends were with him at the end. Old Dr. Hope, who had only the day before received the short sad letter in which Owen told his story and resigned his appointment in the grammar school, was in time to tell him, with dim eyes, how he had come himself on purpose to tempt him back to the place he had filled so well; and Sir Bulkley Gwynne was there too, walking quietly in the outer room, and muttering that the sunshine on the water dazzled him.

The eyes upon the pillow, bright with unutterable happiness, read the yearning love upon those faces gathered in the silent room, and read it in that highest light which made all clear.

Softly, through the open doorway, came the soothing murmur of the sea. Away, in the wide blue above the open windows a lark's song faltered toward the unreached heaven. The only shadow on the bright spring noon was the hushed shadow of the outspread wings.—*Belgravia.*

OBLITERATION OF MEMORY.—But the subject of the obliteration of the records of memory under certain conditions, is as curious as that of their unexpected revival. The two kinds of changes are, indeed, in some cases simultaneous; while one set of impressions is recalled, another is coincidently erased or lost. A well-known living physician not long ago recorded the case of a lady who, up to her sixteenth year, had lived in France, and spoke only French. After this she came to England, learned the language, married an American at twenty, and for the next twenty years lived partly in America, and partly in England, speaking English habitually, French scarcely ever. She then became ill, forgot her English, and all about her married life, and if asked who she was, gave her maiden name, and mentioned, in French, the street in Paris in which she had lived as a girl. So completely had she forgotten her English, that it was necessary to change an English for a French maid. In some of the cases of partial loss of memory from injury or disease of the brain, it would be very puzzling to account satisfactorily for the nature and the very limited extent of the loss. Thus, a fever obliterated from the memory of a learned man the letter "F," without apparently committing any other injury. A soldier who had undergone the operation of trepan, and lost a slice of brain-matter, lost with it the power to recall the numbers "5" and "7," and was only able to fix them in his mind by laboriously learning them like a child. Sir Benjamin Brodie mentions the case of a groom in the service of George IV. who was kicked by a vicious horse while he was in the act of cleaning it. The groom did not fall, nor was he at all stunned or insensible; but he entirely forgot what he had been doing at the time the blow was inflicted. There was an interval of time blotted out, as it were, from his recollection. He inferred, in fact, that during that period he had been asleep. A young lady who had been present at a catastrophe in Scotland in which many persons were killed by the fall of the gallery of a church, escaped without injury, but with the complete loss of the recollection of any of the circumstances; and this extended not only to the accident, but to everything that had occurred to her a certain time before going to the church. A gentleman mentioned by Dr. Beattie lost his knowledge of Greek from a blow on the head, whilst his other mental stores were left intact. Sometimes, however, disease appears to make a clean sweep of all acquired knowledge of every kind. The following extraordinary case was published in an American medical work many years ago. The patient was a clergyman, who, at the termination of a severe illness, lost the recollection of everything, even the names of the most common objects. When his health was restored, he began to acquire knowledge just as a child does. After learning the names of objects, he was taught to read, and after this began to learn the Latin language. He had made considerable progress, when, one day, in reading his lesson with his brother, who was his teacher, he suddenly stopped, and put his hands to his head. Being asked why he did so, he replied: "I feel a peculiar sensation in my head; and now it appears to me that I knew all this before." From that time he rapidly recovered his faculties. It is recorded by Ballantyne of Sir Walter Scott that when the *Bride of Lammermoor* in its printed form was submitted to him, after an illness, he did not recognize *as his own* one single incident, character, or conversation it contained; yet the original tradition was perfect in his mind. When Mrs. Arkwright sang some verses of Sir Walter's one evening, at Lord Francis Egerton's, the author of them whispered to Lockhart: "Capital words. Whose are they? Byron's, I suppose, but I don't remember them." For a voluminous author to forget some of his own writings does not appear so remarkable; but one can hardly conceive of a person failing to recollect his own name; but cases are on record of this *ne plus ultra* of forgetfulness. A man of not very strong intellect, who held an office the sole duty of which consisted in signing his own name to a number of papers, had one day so much business of this kind to do that at last he was incapable of recollecting the word he ought to sign. A writer of the last century relates that Mr. Von B——, envoy at St. Petersburg, went one morning to pay a number of visits. Among other houses at which he called there was one where the servants did not know him, and consequently he was under the necessity of giving in his name; but this he found he had entirely forgotten. Turning round to a gentleman who accompanied him, he said with much earnestness: "For God's sake, tell me who I am!" This odd request excited laughter, but he insisted on being answered, adding, that he had entirely forgotten his name.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.—Clough, (who by the inherent tendency of his nature would have been a seeker after God, had he had no higher advantages than a heathen,) has always seemed to us to have been the victim of a premature moral development. He came from Rugby with the Arnold mint-marks fresh and strong upon him, with his mind fully made up, and an amiable determination to do battle, if need be, for all the theories of his worthy Master. But man proposes, God disposes. A moral influence was lying in wait for him that he never had taken into account, and which proved to be the turning-point of his life. When he went into residence at Oxford in 1836, the Tractarian movement was at its height. Newman was stretching out, through pulpit and platform, through verse and prose, those subtle prehensile tentacles of his, that touched so softly, and yet have closed so firmly upon modern thought. It was an atmosphere Clough had never breathed before, and it proved too much for his tender years. Speaking of it afterward, he says that for a long time he was "like a straw drawn up the draught of a chimney." The fierce struggle he passed through can never be altogether known, and is only shadowed here and there in his poems, and a few chance exclamations in his correspondence; but of the severity of it there can be no doubt. His mind was not altogether unhorsed—he had too firm a seat for that—but he may be said to have lost his stirrups, and never again to have recovered them until the harrowing interregnum that dates between doubt and well-assured belief had done its work upon him and worn him down to the brink of the grave. Torture like his turns the confident cant of your easy-minded believer into something that almost approaches blasphemy. All that he suffered in that pitiless purgatory will never be revealed—that valley of the shadow of death, so thickly strewn with the bones of the spiritually dead, by what inscrutable decree of Providence we know not; but that all was borne without a murmur, and with a rare humility and integrity, his life is a sufficient guarantee. With all his doubts and difficulties, we should be inclined to question the Catholicity of the church that refused to extend to him the invitation of Laban, "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord; why standest thou without?" But for the fate that brought him so directly under the wheels of the Tractarian movement, he might have been living yet, and few who have paid his works any attention will doubt but that he would have been one of the greatest of living men. That this unfortunate interruption and harassing mental conflict fatally interfered with his æsthetic development as a successful poet, is very abundantly proved by nearly all the poetry he has written. He carried his doubts about him by force of habit, and not least doubted his own powers and the quality of his own productions. His doubts to him, indeed,

"Were traitors,
And made him lose the good he might have won,
By fearing to attempt."

He kept his most important poem, the "Amours de Voyage," in MS. beside him for nine years, and only published it at last in a kind of modestly furtive way in an American periodical, the *Atlantic Monthly.* His doubt seemed to find him out and to hunt him to cover whenever and wherever he ventured out. He could not escape it. There was nothing left for him, but, in his own melancholy words, "to pace the sad confusion through." Baffled and tempest-tost by conflicting opinions, he exclaims in one of his poems:

"O may we for assurance' sake
Some arbitrary judgment take,
And wilfully pronounce it true."

We almost wish he could have done so, even at some little intellectual sacrifice. But that was just the thing he could not do. He was too keenly suspicious of his intellectual life. With him there was no deeper form of dishonesty than that which shrinks from its own conviction. There never was a character more spotlessly free from anything even approaching compromise in this respect. His intellectual honesty was without a flaw. Everything went down before his convictions—his living at Oxford, (it should not be forgot that in his position pecuniary sacrifice meant poverty,) and with it, in many men's eyes, his social status as well. And last, what to him was of far more value than these, the confidence of his dearest friends, and at the head of the list Arnold himself. Happiness, health, all went; and in their place, to use a phrase of his own, came "spiritual vertigo and megrims unutterable," and loneliness and misery. Everything his conscience required of hime was paid down to the last farthing. All was given away, till only his great unrooted honesty remained to him. Religion would indeed be a rhapsody of words if in such a case a man could not spend his life and yet in the highest sense possess it. "Whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it." It is a beautiful belief, and it never was beat out into the metal of actual hard fact with a sublimer self-denial than in the life of Clough.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BRUSSELS.—In the new boulevards now running through the oldest and dirtiest quarters of the town; in the new Exchange, the youngest, if not the finest, in Europe; in the older boulevards, all the way from the Chemin de Fer du Nord, outside the Park of Maria Theresa, to the Allée Verte, which now, deserted of fashion, drags out a dull and unhonored life; in the fine houses of the Quartier Léopold, and in the beautiful Bois du Cambre. Wherever you go you are interested with the natives, with the shops, with the tourists, with the motley tribe in carriages or on foot. There come to you old memories and new, things present and things past; no city in Europe more tempts the stranger. It abound, with hotels where you may lie down in comfort, and dine in peace and plenty. In the churches and museums what a world of wonders meet your eye! Visit the Cathedral of St. Gudule. It has survived the passionate Calvinists of the middle ages, who would have given it up to pillage, and the mad fanatics of the Revolution of 1798. You will not see finer specimens of stained glass anywhere, or a nobler pulpit than that of Verbruggen, which represents in magnificent wood-carving the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. The Royal Library in the Palais de l'Industrie was founded in the fifteenth century by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy. Twelve of Rubens' pictures are to be seen in the museum, and old masters by the hundred. You have more of them at the Palace of the Duc d'Aremberg and elsewhere. In the Porte du Hal we have a remnant of what was the Bastille of Alva during the Belgian reign of terror. In the Grande Place the guild houses that yet remain bear abundant testimony to the wealth of the bourgeois, when the merchants of the Low Countries amassed wealth that Princes envied. As to modern pictures, it is sufficient to name the Musée Wiertz on the other side of the Zöological Gardens, bequeathed by the artist to his country, and by her religiously preserved. Of course the stranger will visit one or other of the lace establishments with which the city abounds, and for which it has a world-wide reputation. There are upward of 130,000 lace-makers in Belgium, and the annual value of their manufacture amounts to about 50,000,000 francs. The University of Brussels is not what it might be. It is sadly in need of funds. It is of very modern creation, and it has its laurels yet to win. As a school of science it is better than for classical studies. All through Belgium there is a great demand for technical education, and in this respect in Brussels the wants of the people have been well provided for. Schools of all kinds abound in Brussels, and those patronized by the English, as a rule, are costly enough to be good—to be, indeed, better than they are. —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE CASPIAN SEA.—Humboldt has described under the name of the concavity of the Caspian basin, that enormous extent of land, as large as France, which the Caspian would even now cover, if its level were equal to that of the Black Sea; but it is, in fact, eighty-five feet lower. The low plains around Astrakhan have nothing picturesque about them; they cannot be compared to the southern shore of Mazanderan, where the shadowy palm-tree waves its branches, and the green hills and blue distances of Demavend present such beautiful landscapes: nor to the Caucasus mountains, raising above the waters their plains of verdure, where the defile of Derbend, guarded by its city, built like an amphitheatre, or a pyramid of gigantic blocks of stone, charms the eye; but it is in the northern plains, with their desolation and uniformity, that the work of the ocean may be clearly read by the geologist. The Russians divide these steppes according to the nature of the soil, into the sandy, the rocky, and the saline; the first form the greater part of the western basin; the rocky plains extend eastward in the direction of Tartary, and the saline occupy a considerable space between the Volga and the Ural. As a general rule, they all merit the title of desert; and when the locusts arrive, which is very frequently, there does not remain a single blade of grass, and the reeds growing near the marshes are eaten to the very level of the water. It may be imagined how miserable is the scene in the depth of Winter, when the great plain is concealed under a veil of snow, which the icy wind raises in whirlwinds; but even in the joyous season of Summer there is nothing pleasing in the broad extent of white and red sand, with a patch here and there of spurge or mugwort showing their dark leaves. Sometimes the traveler crosses with difficulty a deep ravine worn by the torrents of rain, then skirts a marsh, with its water glancing through a forest of reeds. In the distance, a clump of willows marks a saline spring; the breeze blowing over the burning steppe raises a cloud of dust. The remains of dried-up plants rush along by thousands, curiously rolled into balls by the wind, seeming to pursue each other, and leaping up many yards in height, as if they were living beings. At the end of each stage the carriage stops before a miserable cabin, half-buried in the sand, where a human figure appears; but rarely are the tents of the Kalmucks or Kirghiz tribes seen, and hundreds of leagues may be traversed without a trace of man. The largest of these steppes exceeds 500 miles. The coasts of the Caspian to the north are flat, and the banks of sand render navigation almost impossible, where the mighty streams of the Volga, the Terek, the Ural, and the Emba, ceaselessly labor to fill up the sea itself. To the south the Caspian divides itself into two basins, a peninsula almost meeting the opposite coast. According to local tradition, it was possible to walk across from Baku to Tartary; thus the depth of the water varies much, in some places not exceeding eight or nine feet, and its greatest depth is a few hundred feet. At recurring periods of seven years it increases about three feet, and then diminishes for the next seven. The saltness of the water is also very unequal: where the rivers pour in the fresh stream it is possible to drink it; in other places it is charged with salt, a fact which has given rise to much discussion. From the salt part of the sea narrow canals run into the land, which, being in time evaporated by the heat of the desert, become real magazines of salt. Some of the more ancient bays present a number of basins with every degree of saline concentration. One is still receiving water from the sea, and has only deposited on its banks a very thin layer of salt; in a second, the ground is concealed by a thick crust of rose crystals, like a marble pavement; a third is one compact mass of salt, where a little pool of water shines here and there; and another has lost all the water by evaporation, and the strata of salt are already partially covered by sand. In all this, it will be perceived, there is a resemblance between the Caspian and the Dead Sea. The waters of both escape only by evaporation, and each is distinguished by its intense saline properties, as well as by salt on its margin. Of the thousand bays and lagoons storing the salt of the Caspian, none is more remarkable than that of Karaboghaz, an inland sea, which probably once united the Sea of Hyrcania with the Sea of Aral. It covers an immense space of ground, while the canal connecting it with the Caspian is never deeper than seven yards, and the current runs at a speed of three knots an hour. All the navigators of the sea, and the wandering Turkomans, are struck with the steady, unrestrained flow of this salt water rolling through black reefs, and fancy an abyss must swallow up the water, and lead it by subterranean paths to the Persian Gulf. But science can explain it very satisfactorily. In this basin, exposed to high winds and intense heat, evaporation goes on very rapidly; the immense marsh over which it flows keeps the salt and concentrates it, only restoring to the atmosphere the water brought by the Caspian current. Already no animal can live in it; the seals which used to visits its shores come no longer; the shores are deprived of vegetation. Layers of salt cover the bottom, and the sounding-line comes up coated with salt crystals. It is believed that the Karaboghaz daily receives 350,000 tons of salt—more than is consumed in the Russian Empire in six months. After violent tempests, its extent is soon diminished, its banks are transformed into immense fields of salt, and its appearance is that of a marsh only. Not more singular are the volcanic forces at work under the soil at Baku, and even recently an island has suddenly risen near the shore. The springs of naphtha are most abundant; about fourteen miles from Baku are the hot springs, which were called the eternal fires, and were for centuries worshiped in the temple of the Persian sect of Guebres; but the city is now deserted. A stray spark will at most places set fire to the gas which issues from the ground, and during stormy nights a mantle of light hangs its phosphorescent folds on the sides of the mountains. The laborers dare not dig too large a hole, or the naphtha would flow in such quantities that it cannot be stopped. Even in the midst of the sea it boils on the surface of the waves and spreads a rainbow-like film. A burning torch thrown on the water creates an immense conflagration. What riches are buried beneath these shores! Every year more than fifteen hundred tons of liquid naphtha are pumped up, but the torrents of gas freely escape into the air, some charcoal-burners alone making use of it. In some parts of the coast the indentations have a most remarkable form, resembling in a striking manner the *fiords* of Norway; the islands and peninsula extend a long way into the sea, forming chains interrupted by the water, which has worked its way through the rock. The thousands of canals which separate them are an unexplored labyrinth, even to the fishermen, and the most exact map can give little idea of this mingled scene of islands, channels, and bays. They do not possess the wild grandeur of Norway; the height is not great, and there are ugly banks of sand; neither are the shores bordered by precipitous rocks, down which flow mighty cascades; and the horizon is closed by the level plain of the steppes instead of the glaciers of the Scandinavian Alps; still they are not inferior in geological interest. The Russians have steamers on the Caspian sailing regularly between Astrakhan and Petrolaks, on which a great variety of character may be seen, half Asiatic, half European.—*Chambers' Journal.*

TITLES.—Pope has stood first so long that we may put it first once more, though it was not until the fifth century that it became the particular attribute of the Bishop of Rome, who, so far, had been called Summus Pontifex; it appears to have been attributed to him by the Concile of Toledo in the year 400. Emperor and King are both older, especially the latter; but Emperor naturally heads the catalogue of pride, for no other title has stood so high in history, no other sound brings back to us as that one does the memory of Rome, of Charlemagne, of Napoleon. And yet this very title disappeared in Western Europe in 476, and remained unknown from that time until the new conqueror revived it on Christmas Day, 800. It existed meanwhile in Constantinople, it is true; but this is no argument in the case, for the schismatic Eastern Emperor never counted in the Catholic world. And then we get to King, the universal King, which has lasted from all time without even a change beyond that of literal translation from one language to another; the rank which has been so long-lived that the Radicals must sometimes ask themselves with perplexity how they are to succeed in finally suppressing so tough an institution, and must wish for more years like 1870, which proved again the truth of Voltaire's saying that "offensive wars make Kings, defensive wars make republics." It has indeed been immensely and persistently employed. Its originator can scarcely have suspected, when he set the first example of it, that he was establishing the most durable of human grades, and that, after him, the earth would behold more Kings than the stars we see on a frosty night. (Lest the exactness of this comparison should be disputed, let it at once be observed that, in our latitude, only 4,200 stars are visible to the naked eye, and that there have been vastly more Kings than that.) Hierarchically the next place belongs to Grand Duke, a designation which was first conceived at Moscow, but which was acclimatized in Southern Europe in 1569, when Pius V. bestowed it on Cosmo De Medicis. But though Tuscany was the first land to own it, Germany only has preserved it, the seven Grand Duchies still extant being all beyond the Rhine. Then appears Elector, a name full of memories of pride and strife, a name which tells the whole history of Central Europe for four centuries. But Elector has not enjoyed the vitality of King; the seven great Electorates that were created by the Golden Bull in 1356, "the seven lamps of the Holy Roman Empire"—which, to quote Voltaire once more, "was neither holy nor Roman"—have now dwindled down to one little shadow of their former name. The Prince Bishops of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, the Bavarian Duke, the Chiefs of Saxony, the Palatinate, and Brandenburg, are represented now, alas, by the Elector of Hesse-Cassel! This is a fall indeed. That the Emperor-makers of the middle ages should (except the Bishops) have ended by becoming Kings themselves, was natural enough in the times through which they passed; that these great chieftains who had hereditarily between them the charges of Arch Chancellors of Germany, the Gauls, and Italy—of Grand Steward, Grand Equerry, Arch Marshal, Arch Chamberlain and Arch Treasurer of the Empire—should have struggled higher still, was but a consequence of their nature which was human, though Electoral; but that the grand title of Elector, abandoned by the warrior-priests and warrior-princes who had borne it with savage pride for 450 years, should be picked up, appropriated, and retained by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, is one of those absurd incongruities of history which offend our reason and revolt our imagination. We get next to Duke, which ceased to be an independent sovereign title under Louis XII. in France, and disappeared in Germany (except in Nassau) at the commencement of the present century, with Palatine, Margrave, Burgrave, Rhingrave, Wildgrave, and Altgrave. Landgrave alone, of all the old Teutonic titles, is still kept up by the rulers of Hesse Homburg; and it is as well that it should be preserved, for it is the most ancient of all the special German names. It was invented so long ago as 1130 by Louis, Third Count of Thuringia, who adopted it in order to distinguish himself from the crowd of Counts around him. The idea was evidently admired by his colleagues; for Thierry, Count of Lower Alsace, appropriated the same denomination seven years afterward, and Albert of Hapsburg, Count of Higher Alsace, followed the example in 1186. These were the three real Landgraves, the only ones that were recognized as original by the Empire; all the others were imitations. Margrave was a more modern title; it was limited to the four rulers of the Marches of Brandenburg, Meissen, Baden, and Moravia. We may take Doge next, with its memories of Genoa and Venice; and Protector, which Napoleon renewed from Cromwell when he formed the Confederation of the Rhine. Stadtholder and Viceroy wake up very different recollections; one carries us to the chilly shores of Holland, the other to the bright skies of Naples, India, and Peru. Voivode, like Palatine, was also a Viceroy's title; but the former was Sclavonic, the latter German. Czar we will look at by itself, and Hospodar is almost the only remaining title which is worth mentioning; for we need not expatiate on the Bans of the Eastern Marches, though the name exists still in Croatia. Sultan must be counted as Asiatic, for it was first adopted by Bajazet; and with it comes the old name Caliph, which means "substitute," and was originally attributed to the successors of Mohammed; but the Caliphates of Bagdad, Fez, Grenada, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunis have all become successively extinct, and their rights are concentrated in the Sultan of Turkey, who is now sole Caliph, and thereby Commander of the Faithful. Of Shahs there is but one, though there are three Khans, (Khiva, Khokand, and Boukhara,) two Imauns, (Yema and Muscat,) two Regents, (Tripoli and Tunis.) Bey, or Beg, has now disappeared; but that it was once a higher name than Sultan is shown by the fact that it was preferred to the latter by Thogrul, founder of the dynasty of the Seleucides. Sheikh belongs particularly to the Governor of Madina, and is otherwise a mere village chieftain's name. Pasha is now replaced in Egypt by Khedive. And there we may end the list, though it is very far from being exhausted.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH-TILTON DIFFICULTY.

A CONGREGATIONAL RUPTURE IMMINENT—HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTIONS IN DISPUTE.

On Tuesday evening next there will be assembled in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, a council of clergy and laymen, which will constitute the most important body of its kind ever convened in America. The events and circumstances underlying the movement which brings about this convocation, have for some time past been matter of public report, and grew out of what has been generally known as the Beecher-Tilton scandal, though it should be explicitly understood that the *gravamen* of that somewhat notorious case will not be directly investigated. The council is merely to consider, and, if possible, render some form of judgment on the principles, rights, duties, and obligations which should govern churches and churchmen in similar cases. This assemblage is known in Congregationalism as an "advisory council," and does not necessarily assume the proportions of a national council. The church has frequently held national councils, the two last being those of 1860, at Boston, and of 1868, at Oberlin, Ohio. Cases such as the one to be brought before this Brooklyn council are considered local, and such as may be ordinarily disposed of by local action. In order to provide against such local matters being brought before the national assemblies, the Council of Oberlin provided particularly that they shall be brought to the consideration of local councils, known as "advisory councils," to be called by the church or churches locally interested or involved in the matter to be considered. It will be remembered that in October last Theodore Tilton was charged by William F. West, a member of Plymouth Church, "with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of our pastor and injurious to the reputation of this church." A complaint and specifications were duly prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tilton by direction of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, under date of Oct. 16, with a request that he would submit his defense or reply thereto on or before Oct. 23 ensuing. Under date of Oct. 20, Mr. Tilton replied, acknowledging the receipt from the clerk of the committee of an official paper addressed to him "as a member of Plymouth Church." He replied as follows: "Nearly four years ago I terminated my connection with that church, and am not now a member thereof. Therefore the document addressed to me in that capacity I cannot receive. To avoid any seeming discourtesy in returning it herewith, I retain it subject to your direction." Prior to that time, however, a special committee from the church waited on Mr. Tilton in reference to the same matter, when he made answer to them in these words: "I have not for nearly four years been an attendant of Plymouth Church, nor have I considered myself a member of it, and I do not now, nor does the pastor of the church consider me a member, and I do not hold myself amenable to its jurisdiction in any matter whatever." On Friday evening, Oct. 31, a special meeting of Plymouth Church was held, and after consideration of the report of the Examining Committee on the subject, in which report it was resolved that "whereas it thus appears that Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, has abandoned his connection with the church by prolonged absence from all its services and ordinances * * * this committee recommend to the church that the name of Theodore Tilton be dropped from the roll of this church," &c.; the said report was adopted. This action was taken under rule 7 of the Plymouth Church manual, which provides that "members may be dropped from the roll of the church with or without notice to them, * * * or, in case they have abandoned their connection with the church by prolonged absence or otherwise."

On the 8th of November a committee of the Church of the Pilgrims and a similar committee of the Clinton Avenue Church addressed a joint letter "to the Pastor and members of Plymouth Church," in which they recited the facts above stated, and said: "The policy is here, as we understand it, distinctly avowed as having been deliberately adopted and pursued, and as, therefore, proper to be applied to the exciting and prominent case at that moment before the church, of avoiding the thorough investigation of complaints charging members of the church with unchristian conduct, by requesting the accused, if there should seem occasion for the accusation, to withdraw from the church, without censure, in anticipation of such investigation." In support of their action they urged that "such a course, however attractive as avoiding trouble, and giving opportunity to escape such issues as it never is pleasant to encounter, is directly subversive of all true Christian discipline:

That it is unjust to those aggrieved by another's wrong-doing; as denying them the opportunity to make his guilt manifest, and shielding him from the public condemnation which is often to them their only reparation.

That it is injurious even to the person accused; as tending to diminish his sense of his guilt, while withdrawing from him those Christian processes, of remonstrance, rebuke, and, if he be obdurate, of final excision from the church, under censure, the fruit of which may be to lead him to repentance.

That it is injurious to the church; whose Christian wisdom is developed, whose patience is exercised, whose sense of the beauty and obligation of righteousness is reinforced, and whose fair fame is vindicated, by the careful, considerate, and prayerful exercise of its power of discipline.

That it is injurious to the world; which is encouraged, and almost justified, in deriding the practical morality of the church, and exalting in contrast its own societies, which at least expel unworthy members:

That it is, most of all, injurious to Christ; whose law for the treatment of the trespassing brother, contained in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, it distinctly disregards; whose spirit it represents as one of fear, not of wisdom, love, and of a sound mind; and whose name it dishonors in the house of His friends.

It seems to us to offer opportunity, and positive inducement, to the flagrant transgressor of whatever rules of morality or religion, to evade all scrutiny and censure by the Church, by simply absenting himself, without reason given, from its services and communion, an act which constitutes of itself an offense, instead of operating to palliate another.

Such a course of action appears to us especially untimely, and especially dangerous, when the sin alleged is against the good name of a minister of Christ; in whose undimmed repute for purity of life the whole Church has an interest; against whom circumstantial and damaging statements are alleged to have been made, by the member whom the Church thus puts beyond its reach; concerning whom suspicion is almost sure to be increased by such an apparent avoidance of duty; and where the proper opportunity to vindicate his name is certainly sacrificed."

The letter concluded by inviting the Plymouth Church congregation to appoint a committee of conference from its own body to meet this joint committee and reconsider the whole subject, assuring them that this course was not adopted as assuming any authority over Plymouth Church or seeking to invade their prerogatives, but was prompted in the exercise of that fraternal right which always accompanies fraternal obligation, and which was therefore vitally involved in their common fellowship. It also cited as its justification in such mediation the principle as laid down in the Plymouth Church Manual of 1854, that Congregational Churches "may admonish each other in case of heresy, lax discipline, or any scandalous offense," and was signed by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Pastor, and the committee of the Church of the Pilgrims, and by Rev. W. Ives Budington, Pastor, and the committee of Clinton Avenue Church.

Under date of Nov. 28 Plymouth Church replied, transmitting a report of the consideration of this letter at a special meeting held on Nov. 26, at which it was decided that inasmuch as the joint committees had prejudged the case and threatened a withdrawal of fellowship, they regretted any prospect of inharmonious relations; but, they continued, "the circumstances recited leave us no alternative but to decline the proposed conference. While this church is, in the words of her manual (rule 1) 'an independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline amenable to no other organization,' she will nevertheless, in (rule 2,) the words of the same manual 'extend to other evangelical churches, and receive from them that fellowship, advice, and assistance which the laws of Christ require.' In accordance with these, her immemorial declarations, Plymouth Church is at all times ready to be advised and admonished by sister churches, according to the ancient, approved, Congregational, Christian method, beginning with proper inquiry into facts, and proceeding through successive steps of mutual explanation and discussion, to the final expression of opinion, including, if need be, admonition or censure. But Plymouth Church is not ready to reverse this order, and submit first to censure, secondly to argument, and afterward to a request for the facts."

Notwithstanding this opening of the breach in church fellowship the joint committees came again as mediators in a letter addressed to Plymouth Church and dated December 5. In this epistle they asked if they were mistaken in construing the Plymouth Church resolutions as being a final declination of any conference whatever, and state that they had intended to suggest at the proposed conference of committees to unite with Plymouth Church in calling a properly representative council of churches, and to submit the whole question to its judgment. The letter closed by expressing the hope that this course would be favorably looked upon.

On Dec. 6 Plymouth Church replied to the effect that, inasmuch as they did not admit the statement of facts in the letter of Nov. 8, nor the allegation of principles held by Plymouth Church, they were not aware of any questions requiring the advice of a council. If, however, the joint committee desired further light, and would state the points to be submitted to a council, Plymouth Church would promptly inform them as to its decision. Resolutions of the Church were also transmitted affirming its position as an "independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline amenable to no other body."

On Dec. 19 the joint committees replied, transmitting a lengthy letter containing the points to be submitted to the council. To this Plymouth Church sent reply, in which it was set forth that the time had now arrived for them to make a statement on their part. Then followed an exposition of the principles on which that church congregation was founded, the letter breathing somewhat of an arrogant spirit in its reference to the peculiar independence which that church had always felt itself warranted in exercising, even as to its recognition of any *ex officio* powers in its Pastor to preside at any of its meetings whatever, no matter how trivial, unless duly elected so to preside. They also claimed to represent the Congregational polity more truly than any of the two churches calling them to this account, and said that the position of Plymouth Church, deliberately taken at the beginning and never changed, was Congregationalism as they understood it, held it, and were determined to maintain it.

This letter closed all hope of further correspondence. Accordingly, on the 9th of March, the two churches issued a "missive letter" to a number of congregations, stating very fully the points in the case, the views entertained by themselves, and the reasons why they desired a council to be assembled. Also submitting the following as the points to be considered:

First—Is it in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that a member may terminate his membership in a church by absenting himself from its services and communion? or is a corporate and consenting action on the part of the church necessary to such termination of membership?

Second—During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church—to which charges he declines to answer—is it in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that the Church shall withhold inquiry as to the alleged wickedness, and in face of such public assertion of his offenses shall treat him as if still unaccused, dropping his name from its roll "without reflection upon him?"

Third—When such a member is charged with having "circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church," if he be publicly released, by the church which he confronts, without examination of the facts and without censure, from all further responsibility to it, has the rule of Christ in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, concerning the treatment of the trespassing brother, as commonly administered in Congregational churches, been maintained? or is it distinctly disregarded, in a case which called for its careful observance?

Fourth—Was the action of the Plymouth Church, in the case of discipline issued by it Oct. 31, 1873, as presented in the published documents, in accordance with the order and usage of Congregational churches? or was it an apparent departure from these, tending, in the circumstances, to injure and offend other churches in fellowship, and warranting apprehension and remonstrance on our part?

Fifth—In view of the aforesaid action of Plymouth Church, and of the fact that this is maintained as in accordance with its customary policy, what is the duty, concerning that church, of the churches calling this council? Especially, what is their duty in regard to continuing in their fellowship with it?

Sixth—In view of the resolution adopted by the Plymouth Church, Dec. 5, 1873, in which its rules are interpreted publicly and with authority, "as relieving all other churches from responsibility for the doctrine, order, and discipline of this church, and this church from all responsibility for those of other churches," what is the duty, concerning that church, of the churches calling this council? Especially, what action if any should they take to release themselves from the mutually responsible connection with it, in which they have stood before the Christian public?

Seventh—Have the churches calling this council acted, in its judgment, in substantial accordance with the principles of Congregationalism, as set forth in our authorized platforms of polity, in the remonstrances and requests addressed by them to the Plymouth Church? or in what respect, if in any, have they erred toward that church, and departed from these principles, in the representations which they have made to it?

The first five of these are almost literally the same as were submitted to the Plymouth Church in the letter of Dec. 15.

The churches and ministers invited to sit in this advisory council, are:

From Maine—Brunswick, First Church; Portland, Second Parish Church, High Street Church, State Street Church; Bath, Winter Street Church; Bangor, Central Church; Rev. W. M. Barbour, D. D., Bangor.

From New-Hampshire—Portsmouth, First Church; Concord, South Church; Manchester, Franklin Street Church; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Hanover.

From Vermont—Rutland, First Church; Burlington, First Church; Montpelier, First Church; St. Johnsbury, Second Church.

From Massachusetts—Cambridge, First Church; Boston, Old South Church, Union Church, Phillips Church, Eliot Church, Central Church, Shawmut Church; Northampton, First Church, Edwards Church; Westfield, First Church; Pittsfield, First Church; New-Bedford, North Church; Worcester, Calvinist Church, Union Church; Amherst, College Church; Cambridgeport, First Church; Springfield, South Church, North Church; Lowell, High Street Church; Andover, Church in Theological Seminary; Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., Boston; Rev. S. B. Treat, Boston; Rev. John Pike, D. D., Rowley.

From Rhode Island—Providence, Beneficent Church, Central Church, Union Church.

From Connecticut—Hartford, First Church, Park Church; New-Haven, First Church, North Church; New-London, First Church, Second Church; Stamford, First Church; Fairfield, First Church; Bridgeport, First Church, Second Church; Norwich, Second Church, Broadway Church; Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D., New-Haven; Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D., New-Haven; Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., Hartford; Rev. R. G. Vermilye, D. D., Hartford.

From New-York—New-York City, Broadway Tabernacle Church, First Church in Harlem; Albany, First Church; Brooklyn, South Church, Elm Place Church, Central Church, New-England Church, E. D., State Street Church, Puritan Church, Lee Avenue Church, E. D.; Syracuse, Plymouth Church; Binghamton, First Church; Fairport, First Church; Homer, First Church; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., New-York; Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., New-York; Rev. E. W. Gilman, New-York.

From New-Jersey—Newark, First Church; Belleville Avenue Church; Jersey City, First Church; Orange Valley, First Church; Orange, Trinity Church; Montclair, First Church.

From District of Columbia—Washington, First Church.

From Ohio—Columbus, First Church; Oberlin, Second Church; Rev. J. H. Fairchild, D. D., Oberlin.

From Michigan—Detroit, First Church, Second Church.

From Illinois—Chicago, First Church, Plymouth Church, New-England Church, Union Park Church, Rev. G. N. Boardman, D. D., Chicago.

From Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Spring Street Church; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., Beloit; Rev. W. E. Merriman, D. D., Ripon.

From Iowa—Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., Grinnell.

From Missouri—St. Louis, First Church.

Of this list of seventy-nine churches and seventeen ministers invited to participate, sixty-five churches and fifteen ministers have already signified their intention to be represented. The churches will each be represented by their Pastor and one lay delegate. The clergymen from various States who are named above are all Congregationalists, but occupy Professorships in colleges or are otherwise disconnected from congregations. The only churches which have declined participation are the South Church, of Springfield, Mass., and Plymouth Church and Union Park Church, of Chicago. This leaves but eleven yet to be heard from, and it is confidently believed that half of this number, at least, will be represented on Tuesday evening.

The council will doubtless be in session for nearly a week at least, and its deliberations will be presided over by a Moderator, to be elected from among the delegates. About sixteen States will be represented, and in point of importance this council will bear a character making it almost a national representation of the Congregational Church.

As is already known, at its meeting on Friday night Plymouth Church adopted the following resolutions as to their position in this extraordinary case:

Whereas, Communications have been received from the clerk of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church, inclosing copies of the "letter missive," calling a council of Congregational churches and ministers, with the accompanying statement, and inviting this church to appear, by its Pastor and a committee, before the said council, "to correct any statements of facts which may seem to them erroneous, and to furnish any other and specific information which the council may request."

Resolved, That the calling of this *ex parte* council to consider the affairs of a church which has not declined a mutual council, is the consummation of a course of proceedings against which, as irregular and unwarrantable, we have felt bound to protest from the beginning; that we recognize in the statement and in the invitation, as in former communications addressed to us, a persistent attempt to put this church under accusation and on trial; and that we cannot accept the invitation of these two churches to appear before a council in the calling of which we have been permitted to take no part, in which we have not been offered the rights of equal members, and in which we are not even allowed to be ordinary defendants, but only to be witnesses to correct errors and answer questions propounded to us.

Resolved, That the clerk of this Church be directed to transmit copies of the preamble and resolutions to the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church respectively.

It was then resolved that a meeting be held at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, to take any action made requisite by the session of the council on the night before.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Newburg Daily Journal, March 20.

The press expresses the thoughts and history of the time, registers the moral tone of the people, writes the people's will for the people's servants, prints the nation's impulse to be legibly reviewed before it becomes an act. To look back through fifty years is to join in the chant. Review a few years only and note the press' power in the war, afterward its splendid efforts and successes in the City of New-York against vice, fraud, political rascality and fashionable folly, and now its practical service in every effort to befriend man or beast. Make this retrospect, and, notwithstanding some nasty blots and sharp erasures, rejoice at the use of so great power, and recognize the proofs of its earnest patriotism and Christian spirit. At a time when the greatness and outspreading advance of the press so exercises men's minds, and when the tendency of its progress is a constant subject of conjecture, our bit of overture may not inaptly precede a detailed report of a journey through the establishment of one of the greatest of our country's newspapers.

Access to any other part than the public business office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is not easy, and to the innermost fastness of the Editor-in-Chief, head and front, is exceedingly difficult. Of necessity, for the transaction of his most important and engrossing duties, and to avoid the encroachments of the throng who would scale his stronghold, could they find it, the office of the editor must be retired and secret. To the mass of TIMES readers this potentate has no personality. He is a myth or the spirit of many—a subtile power without form, but not void—an intangible source, not a material instrument. So he is and so he should be. We may consider this centre of a great journal's life as the heart of a human being—the primary organ of the blood's motion, from which all the arteries arise and in which all the veins terminate. By means of its alternate dilatations and contractions, the blood is received from the veins, and returned through the arteries—that is, circulation is carried on and life preserved. It is the seat, too, of the emotions of the journal, the emotions which give it whatever may be its individual character and distinguish its action. It is the seat of its understanding. It is the seat of its will. This chief organ, then, is not pinned on the sleeve of the coat, not seen anywhere, but is where it should be, hidden and secured most remote from concussions and in the solid centre of the many organs it works and animates. Let us respect, then, this privacy, so natural, so necessary. Because kindness (that which finds the way to every heart) has admitted us, let us not turn interviewer and reporter, but retain with pleasure and respect the impression received of great ability, benevolence, firmness, and honesty combined.

Above—and it so literally in the great TIMES building—is the brain, the editorial department, and its divisions of literary editor, City editor, financial editor, &c. Here we find the most important and most largely developed portion of its nervous system—the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*, and certain smaller parts at their base, whence proceed (to let the figure develop as the facts of THE TIMES establishment do in reality) and distribute themselves to other organs of the body, the spinal marrow, and the various nerves of common sensation and motion. Descending through the thorax of the body we see the lungs inhaling from the outside world various particles, separating them, using for heat and animation what is wholesome and requisite and expelling the azotic. We follow yet lower the ducts of more material food—coal, paper, &c.—to where they are digested for proper use. Here we are in the stomach and bowels of THE TIMES body. What related to the mental and finest parts and functions of the organism, we have touched concisely and delicately. But now we have what fingers may handle and what, having some experience in, we may describe more in detail—the beautiful, powerful abdominal machinery of THE TIMES. Our courteous, zealous guide in this investigation is the physician and (we may say without profanity and using a small p) providence of THE TIMES' intestines—the director and engineer of its machinery. We are below the level of the street, in the basement or cellar of THE TIMES building. Here the ventilation is perfect, the temperature agreeable, even near the boilers and in the stereotyping division or section where the lead is melted and the molding done.

The forms for all the pages of the paper are lowered from the type-room to the stereotypers. Over each form there is immediately placed a sheet of thick, pulpy paper, especially prepared for receiving and holding a perfect impression of the type. When this is evenly laid and firmly secured to the form, it is beaten and pressed into the interstices of the type by brushes, until in every way it is a perfect counterpart of the type form—and we have the matrix. As three presses—one Hoe and two Walter—print THE TIMES, and the ordinary edition has eight pages, there are twenty-four matrices to make. In a very few moments from the delivery of the forms, these matrices are pressed and clinging to the types. In the moist, pulpy state, they cannot be removed from the faces of the forms, that is, not to preserve the perfect impression and have a consistency fit for handling. To secure this desideratum, the forms and their masks are protected on their faces by woolen folds and held in a press, where they are quickly dried or baked over steam-pipes. This is the only process in THE TIMES machinery to injure the type—the great heat passing through the metal destroying in time the antimony—and yet a font of type will do service for five or six years. Taken from these drying presses, the matrices are removed from the forms, and are laid in iron molding cases, which shut them in. The inside space of such mold is half an inch wider than the thickness of the matrix; its joints fit so perfectly as to forbid leakage, and at the top is an open mouth, into which the melted lead is poured from ladles. This lead has of course been melting in a furnace while the other works were in process. The mold for the Hoe press is flat; those for the Walter are cylindrical. And except to shear off what is called the "gate," and plane the back to lie smoothly on the press, THE TIMES is ready to print. An engine of forty-five horse power is throbbing ready for the driving work about to begin. There are two engines side by side, the other quiet and in reserve for an emergency. Here it is fit to observe that every instrument in the manufacture of the paper stands in duplicate, one in readiness to take up the work of its mate if disabled.

The presses are motionless yet, the two Walters, like a neat pair of ponies, standing neck and neck; the Hoe, a little behind, a great Percheron stallion, compared to its small, trim comrades. The skillful press hands, as grooms giving the last touches to steeds ready for work, are fitting the stereotype forms on their press places, and hastening from point to point to make sure that in every way the machinery is all right for the start.

On an axle of each Walter press and just astern is a great wide cylinder about four feet in length and three in diameter. From each passes a wave-like ribbon of paper running into the intracacies of many rollers, and ready to be unwound as a spool of thread. Standing on the floor are many others, not axled nor freed from bandage, nor put in position of immediate activity, but otherwise ready. The cylinders of paper are just as received from the mills. They average 800 pounds in weight, and in length of rolled, unbroken, unseamed paper—six miles!

Not many minutes ago the type forms were rumbling down from the type room, and now the whole matter of the paper, in lead—that which, in four hours more, will be read by thousands and tens of thousands of people—is ready for print. Three of the morning tolls out from the City Hall. The sounds fall with deep, tremulous pulsations, into our underground. With the last note, our guide gives a signal, and the rumble of the released engine, the roll of belting, and the clanging, sonorous march of the three presses, disturb the air with awful din. What a busy scene of perfect order, of gigantic execution! The great white spools are unspinning with a whizz, about one mile of paper passing through each press per hour. See, too, every copy is registered on brass numbers at the base of the press, and in an hour, as our mentor tells us, we shall see on each register figures to mark over 12,000 copies. Think of it—12,000 copies and more printed on both sides, cut with unswerving accuracy to exact length, and cast out to the two boys at each press who receive them. Against the wall, twenty feet from the Walter press we stand by, is a great tank of ink. A weighted lever, released as the presses get under way, forces the ink through tubes to the press rolls—that is, the ink is supplied without the intervention of manual labor. This is not so in the Hoe press, where men are constantly brushing the ink-rollers with black swabs. Another difference between the good Hoe and the perfect Walter—the paper must be brought moist for the first, while in the last it is wet on its way by revolving in a water-trough, which is also fed by pipes. Also, the Hoe, twice the size of the Walter, does its work with much less celerity than its smaller comrade and requires more attendance. We note, too, that the ink cylinder does not come in contact with the print plate but through the agency of another roll, its surface a composition of glue and molasses, transfers its liquid to the type plate. Away journeys the unspooling paper, above rolls, below rolls, between rolls, and yet, in a flash almost, it is dropped at the further end printed and cut. Here it is gathered, hundreds of copies at a load, and rolled off to the folding machine, which, in a most charming way, with perfect ease, immense velocity, and unfailing accuracy, doubles each great sheet over, and with a slide and a move at right angles, folds it again. Now we go on by the wrapping counters, where, with many hands, much paste, and miles of brown paper, the out-of-town copies are enveloped for the mail. A few yards further and a turn, we are by another long counter with many tenders. It stretches within a high iron railing, shutting off hundreds of newsboys who, fighting, laughing, singing, squabbling, and pushing, are striving each one to be first to be served with his quota of papers. All these things go on at the same time. Hardly is the signal given to start the engines before the papers are dropping from the presses' rolling to the folders, pasting in their wrappers, or issued by hundreds to the newsboys. Within an hour from the descent of the type forms THE TIMES is on the street, on way to the mails, on way to the depots, hurrying to the ferries, to the hotels, to far up town, to everywhere. Before closing this report of our visit, let us drop a word or two of him who was our entertainer and guide; of the young man who fills with marked ability the responsible office of engineer and superintendent of this splendid machinery, and the perfectly systematized administration and execution of the mechanical department of one of the greatest newspaper establishments in the world. His modesty would be wounded by mention of his name, but his example must stimulate and encourage many young men. He is only twenty-eight years of age, and has had entire management of this important department of THE TIMES for four years. Besides which he has made a special study of all progress in printing, and twice visited Europe to inspect everything in the line of such machinery, and now, having selected and purchased the really perfect printing-press of the world—the English Walter printing-press—has set up two of these machines in THE TIMES buildings, and is running them with a success that the Hoe's never equaled. These presses are the only specimens of the kind to be seen in this country. This young man, after a thorough school education, chose at the age of seventeen to commence with the humblest mechanic, the ladder of work, and that though he had a wealthy father, able and willing for him to go soft-gloved in whatever path of life he desired. How very many, not adopting a learned profession, would have taken to elegant idling or the speculative delusions of great wealth suddenly acquired in Wall street. Our friend, at seventeen years of age, put on blouse, and, dinner-pail in hand, joined the roughest mechanics in the Morgan Iron Works. In three years and a half, by manual labor, and with greasy hands and grimy face, he worked his way from piler and filer, through metal-casting, machine bolting and fitting, by riveting and joining in the close, nasty holds of monitors and iron-clads, step by step, to running engines, constructing machinery, and finally modeling and designing work for others. That is, he went industriously and strivingly through an entire course of practical mechanics—conquered a useful, manly knowledge, of a sturdy, remunerative profession; and then felt himself ready and capable to take work and make fortune. He went into THE TIMES establishment, labored and practiced as assistant machinest, learned every piece of engine, mold, folder, and press, worked indefatigably, proved himself of value, and there he is to-day with a perfect set of machinery under his control, and administering his important department with such skill and system that you might think the whole thing a pleasant, neat piece of recreation rather than a never-to-be-neglected mass of work and responsibility. That young man has had an education to fit him for success. He has won his honor, and now when fortune rewards him he only receives what is his honest due. O, that our young men of intelligence, health, and the bountiful furnishment of good schooling—and if with rich parents then so much the more honor—would kick aside the temptations of fine gentlemen or magically-attained wealth, and go to hard honest work with the brain and brawn they possess for capital.

ITALY.

POPULAR EDUCATION—A PRIESTLY OUTRAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, March 2, 1874.

The friends of popular education, by the compulsory system, although they have seen their hopes disappointed by the failure of the measure lately brought before Parliament, are not discouraged, and a new effort will be made to promote the end in view by an act of legislation. Every new fact brought to light shows the necessity of action at the earliest convenient moment. A report has recently been made of the condition, as respects elementary instruction, of the recruits for the army whose term of service begins the present year. The young men are of course of the age of twenty or twenty-one years. From some districts, and particularly from the provinces in the former Kingdom of Naples, the proportion of those not able to read and write reached as high as eighty per cent. For the whole Kingdom of Italy, the proportion was about one-half, or a fraction above fifty per cent. From Pisa, of the 841 recruits, 433 could not read and write. From Padua, the seat of the greatest university in Italy, of 1,429 conscripts, only 237 had received the elements of instruction. Milan, among 3,410, sent 1,154 illiterate ones; Sienna, like Pisa, the seat of a university, among 763 sent 493. From Naples the percentage was 69, and Palermo 75, of those without instruction. As these young men have grown up since the Italian Kingdom was formed, expressions of grief are indulged at the small progress made in curing this great evil of popular ignorance. If the King would give up ten of the twelve millions of francs taken every year to support the royal establishment, ten thousand additional teachers could be put into the field, as the stipend paid to common school instructors averages less than 1,000 francs a year.

ITALIAN BANDITTI.

We had an example a day or two ago of the vigor with which the public force at present carries on its work of ridding the City and Province of Rome of the highwaymen who, in the past, have been such a scourge and terror to the community. On the railroad to Naples, about thirty miles below Rome, near the town of Palestrina, is the little station of Valmontone, where passengers for the different mountain villages leave the train. The public conveyance for the town of Gennezzano, distant four or five miles from the station, was on its way to that town, conveying several passengers. It was 9 o'clock in the morning. When about midway the vettura was stopped by two armed men, with covered faces, with the order, as usual, for all to dismount and give up their valuables. It happened that among the passengers was a Commandant of Carbineers, on his way to pay a visit of inspection to a detachment of his corps stationed in that neighborhood. The officer sprang from the carriage on the first intimation of the attack and discharged his revolver at the brigands, and drew his sword to follow up the defense. But a well-directed shot from one of the highwaymen laid the courageous young carbineer dead on the spot. The *malandrini*, making sure of their booty, quickly disappeared across the fields. Several of the soldiers, who had come down from the town to meet their commander, only arrived in time to lift from the road his lifeless body. But within the hour the culprits were in the hands of the authorities. They were surprised in a peasant's cabin, not far distant, in the act of changing their clothes, on which were spots of blood; with the handkerchief torn in two, with which their faces had been covered, and a gun, the barrel of which was still warm. The men proved to be people of that region of the contadino class. The carbineer killed was but little more than thirty, and had received an honor from the Crown for valor displayed in pursuit of brigands during his term of service. In the southern provinces, as well as the Roman and on some parts of the Adriatic coast, there are those in whose veins runs the blood of a brigand ancestry, and it is just as natural for them to take to the road as it is for a rat to eat cheese. To put a check upon these depredations it is necessary to keep the cat in the house and the trap always set.

A PRIESTLY OUTRAGE.

The word "persecution" is frequently used to indicate the action now taken in various countries to make the Bishops and priests, like all other citizens, obey the civil law. The term is a convenient one with which to make an appeal to the imaginations of fanatical or thoughtless people, and keep alive an agitation among the partisans of ecclesiastical systems. But if the conduct of the Governments of Germany and Switzerland, which is complained of by the Roman Catholics, be really persecution, what is to be said of the intolerant action of the priests, frequent cases of which are reported here in Italy, as well as in other countries. Last week died at Naples Signor Luigi Furli, for some time connected with the civil administration of that city, in the Department of the Police. Not a word is said against the character of Signor Furli, as a good citizen—one who had done his duty faithfully in the respectable office of delegate of the public security. But in his political conduct he had gone counter to the interests of the church establishment. The Cardinal Riario-Sporza, Archbishop of Naples, issued a notice to his priests, warning them on no account to "take part in the funeral ceremony, or accompany to the grave the remains of this reprobate functionary of the Sardinian Government." So the ceremony was a purely civic one, and no holy water was sprinkled, or Latin prayers said. There are good honest priests, who would have gladly responded to the request to have the rites of Christian burial performed over the body of the dead man. But the order from a Bishop leaves to his subordinates no liberty of choice, no matter what may be the promptings of the conscience, or the impulses of the heart. For the rest, the ecclesiastics punish, or take their revenge, with such instruments as they have, and at this moment many hundred thousands of the inhabitants of Italy are under ban, by a formal act of excommunication for part taken, in one way or another, in the great movement for the establishment of civil privileges, which of late years has been going on; but the curses of the Holy Father have not, up to this time, at all hindered the progress of the work.

THE PAPAL SENATE.

The announcement is once more made that between now and the end of the Lent season the Pope will hold the consistory already several times spoken of, and add at least half a dozen more names to the roll of the Papal Senate. Of course, this time Right Rev. Dr. Manning is to receive his crimson hat, and a crown will be put to his ambition. Two members of the Sacred Conclave have passed away in the past ten days, and the name of Barnabò has been added to that of Tarquini among the defunct Cardinals. If Archbishop Manning really comes to scarlet honors, he will be not only the last made, but the thinnest member of the august corps. He will be in contrast with Cardinal Patrizi, who is as round as a tun, and who has enjoyed his fat honors for forty years, and is the Dean of the conclave.

PONTIFICAL LONGEVITY.

I have picked out some facts to prove the degree of longevity possible to the Roman Pontiffs in a period of five hundred years, to which list is added another example in Pius IX. Since the middle of the fourteenth century, among fifty-three Popes, fifteen have got beyond the age of eighty years; Gregory XVI., the immediate predecessor of Pius IX., died in 1846, at the age of a few months less than eighty-one years. Gregory XII., (1406,) Calisto III., (1455-1458,) and Benedict XIII., (1724-1730,) reached the same age. It is a fact to be taken notice of, that Gregory XII. abdicated the year of his election, but lived eleven years longer, dying at the age of ninety-two. Alexander VIII. and Pius VI. each rounded out eighty-two years. Four Popes reached the age of eighty-three years—Gregory XIII., (1572-1585;) Innocent X., (1644-1655;) Benedict XIV., (1740-1758;) and Pius VII., (1800-1823.) Paul III. died after he had passed his eighty-fourth year. Three lived to the age of eighty-six—Boniface VIII., (1294-1303;) Clement X., (1670-1676;) and Innocent XII., (1691-1700.) Clement XII., (1730-1740,) died at the age of eighty-eight, and Paul IV. elevated to the chair of Peter at the age of eighty-nine, held on four years, dying in 1559, at the age of ninety-three. But Paul IV. is not the Nestor of the Pontiffs, for going back to the thirteenth century we find Gregory IX., elected in 1227, at the age of eighty-six, reigning fourteen years, and dying at the age of one hundred, after canonizing St. Francis, St. Dominic, and St. Anthony.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Although the bull not long ago let loose by the Minister of the German Empire, was declared by Cardinal Antonelli to be only one of buckram, yet Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, took it resolutely by the horns, and by a happy dexterity of diplomatic evolutions, convinced all observers that no harm can possibly be done to any one in future encounters in this Roman bull-ring. But the greatest good has been done by calming the minds, and giving new assurance to the spectators of the French nation. The pleasant words received in response from M. Décazes have given as much satisfaction to the friends of Italy and of harmony between the two countries, as they have produced ill-humor in the minds of members of the opposite party. The Marquis De Noailles, the new French Minister to this Court, is momentarily expected in Rome, as he has already passed the Italian border. Before coming to his post he lingers a day or two in the northern cities. His arrival does not calm the susceptibilities of the Vatican, while it is the most important step toward confirming the good relations now existing between France and the Italian Government. The hopes of the enemies of peace have been again and again disappointed, and as the wind blows at present there is a prospect of a continuance of fair weather. Now that the Eastern question is coming once more into discussion, France will find it to her interest to lean more and more toward Italy; although the part which each country is now able to take in any warlike adjustment, is much less important than that of twenty years ago.

DISSATISFIED WORKING PEOPLE.

We have had a novel demonstration of dissatisfied working people the past week. About five hundred women are employed in the Government tobacco factory, making the strong-flavored cigars which many of the Romans smoke. This great body of women, with arms akimbo, marched down to the square of the Palace of Monte Citorio to demand redress for one did not hardly know what grievance. They were unarmed, except with their tongues and the uncut hard albumen growing on the ends of their fingers. They did not seem to be animated with any more malicious intent than to put their elbows into the ribs of guilty parties, if any could be found. After pushing and scolding for a while in the square, and receiving some reassuring words from a placeman of the Government, they returned quietly to their work.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

HAWLEY, VANDWERERKEN, AND SANBORN PLEAD NOT GUILTY—THE DAY FOR THE TRIAL FIXED.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, M. V. Bachman, and Ex-Judge Shipman, of counsel for Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, and District Attorney Tenny for the Government, appeared before Judge Benedict, yesterday, in the United States Eastern District Court, relative to fixing a day for trial.

Ex-Judge Shipman stated that as Mr. Sanborn had been summoned to appear before a Congressional committee on Tuesday next, it would be impossible for him to appear for trial on Wednesday.

Judge Benedict thought that Sanborn's being held under this indictment was a good excuse for his not appearing before the committee, but Ex-Judge Shipman insisted that Congress would take no such excuse.

After much consultation it was finally agreed between counsel to ask the Judge to adjourn the petit jury which should appear on Wednesday to the following Monday at noon, and then all parties would be ready for trial.

Judge Benedict finally agreed to this proposition.

The District Attorney then called upon Lucien Hawley and Alfred Venderwerken (then present) to plead to the new indictment, which was not presented.

Mr. Tracy objected on the ground that the accused could not legally be called upon to plead to the indictment until some final disposition had been made of the two former ones.

The District Attorney finally moved to quash the two former indictments, and no objection being made on the other side, the motion was granted, Ex-Judge Shipman having previously assured the District Attorney that Sanborn would appear on Monday next to plead to the new one.

Hawley and Vanderwerken then plead not guilty to the new indictment.

Mr. Tracy then moved that the bail under the two former indictments be discharged, and the motion not being opposed was granted.

The District Attorney then moved that the bail of the accused under the new indictment be fixed at $15,000 each, the same as before.

Mr. Tracy asked that the bail be fixed at $5,000 each, but the District Attorney not consenting, Judge Benedict fixed it at $15,000 each.

Hawley and Vanderwerken, with their counsel, then went before United States Commissioner Winslow and gave the required bail.

The opening of this trial is therefore fixed for Monday, 30th inst., at noon.

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT.

On Monday last the fact was reported in THE TIMES that a German, named Jacob Sigusmund, had his skull fractured by a blow from a stone, while talking with his brother at the corner of Boerum place and Bergen street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and was yesterday reported to be in such a condition that the doctors could not give any hopes of his recovery. Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, has within the last few days discovered Sigusmund's assailant. It appears that one of a party of boys, while passing the place where Sigusmund and his brother were talking Sunday night, threw away a piece of a stick which rebounded from the wheel of a cart and struck Jacob Sigusmund. He with his brother followed the boys, and Jacob Sigusmund struck one of them, named James Crowe, with his fist on the chin. Crowe knew nothing of the stick being thrown, and when he was struck ran away abusing the Germans. The brothers followed, and Crowe, (according to his own story,) fearing he was about to be again assaulted, picked up and threw the stone which fractured Jacob Sigusmund's skull. Crowe was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Delmar. Through his counsel, Mr. P. Keady, he pleaded not guilty to the charge of felonious assault with intent to kill brought by the wounded man's brother, and demanded an examination. Bail in any amount was offered, but refused. The examination will take place on Monday.

A FORGETFUL JUSTICE.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday two cases, relating to the maintenance of children, had to be adjourned for two weeks, on account of Judge Cox having failed to comply with the statute, in not filing in the Clerk's office of the Court of General Sessions, when the cases were taken there on appeal, the orders granted by him in the cases in his own court.

THE PURSUIT OF A BURGLAR.

Detectives Fields and King, of the Central Office, left this City yesterday, bound for Key West, having in their possession a warrant and requisition for James, alias Shang Campbell, alias George Williams, who is charged, on the affidavit of District Attorney Briggs, of Westchester County, with having been engaged in the robbery of the Emmet cottage, near New-Rochelle, on Dec. 22, 1873. It will be remembered that when Dan Kelly, Pat Conroy, Larry Griffin, and a number of other notorious thieves were captured in Millard's saloon, at Canal and Washington streets, on Jan. 6, "Shang" Campbell was in the place, but escaped. He was next heard of at Key West, where he was arrested for burglary, and is now held to await the arrival of the New-York officers with the requisition, which was obtained chiefly through the assistance of Detective Elder.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The report that Gen. Shaler had issued an order dismissing Brig. Gen. Funk from the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, was without foundation. The report of the State Examining Board, before which Gen. Funk was cited to appear some time since, has been forwarded to Albany, and a hearing in the case was appointed by Gov. Dix to take place on Thursday. The decision has not yet been made public, but will soon be promulgated in General Orders.

The Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Kraeger commanding, assembled for inspection on Thursday, March 19. A large number of spectators were present. The regiment paraded ten commands of twenty files. At 8:30 P. M. the line was formed and the battalion prepared for review by Inspector Gen. Morris, which was succeeded by inspection in column by divisions.

The Seventh Regiment Band gave a promenade concert at the armory of that command last evening, which was well atttended. Company I has a total of eighty men, twenty-four of whom have been enlisted since May 1, 1873. Capt. Casey, the commander, has lately adopted the skirmish drill.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine commanding, assembled at their armory, on Wednesday evening, for inspection by Major Gen. Morris. Gens. Knox and Blanchard, of the Governor's staff, and Gen. Varian and staff, were present. The attendance of spectators was very large. At 8:30 P. M., Adjt. Luckey commenced the formation of the regiment. Ten commands of twelve files front were paraded. The original intention was to form in sixteen files front, but owing to want of space, the project was abandoned. After the formation, Col. Braine took command and exercised the regiment in the manual of arms and some of the new field movements in Upton's revised tactics. Inspection followed, at the conclusion of which a promenade concert was given by the regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Downing. Drum Major Hill appeared in his new uniform and was the cynosure of all eyes. The demand for tickets for the reception on the 25th inst. has been so great that an additional 500 have been issued.

The officers of the Tenth Regiment, Albany, have been furnished with copies of Upton's new tactics. The left wing held a drill on Friday evening, when many of the new movements were executed. Maurice O'Brien was elected Captain of Company G, ("Wolf Tone Guard,") on Thursday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. W. P. Horrigan.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment, on Monday evening, the regimental rifle club formally inaugurated its new range, located in the basement of the building now used for armory purposes. The entrance is on Forty-fourth street, and the range is forty-five yards in extent. It has been fitted up at the expense of the regimental club, and its use allowed the regiment subject to the club rules. The gallery is about twelve feet in width, and the abutment, against which the target is placed, is formed of a backing of spruce timber three feet in thickness, supported by a brick wall two feet thick. A wall of spruce planks, coated with sheet-iron, capable of resisting a short-range bullet, has been erected twelve feet from the firing point. The targets, of pasteboard, have been accurately graduated by Lieut. Henry Fulton, of Company E, an experienced riflemen, which admits of shots being made at distances of 100, 200, or 500 yards, as at Creedmoor, the charges used being the same. The first shot was made by Col. Ward. The best score was made by Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, who scored sixteen shots at a distance of 200 yards. The regiment, excepting the band, will parade for drill in Chasseur uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday, March 25. Assembly at 8 P. M.

The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment held a drill at the armory on Friday evening. Lieut. Col. Camp commanded and exercised the battalion in several new movements, which were executed with much precision. The regiment will assemble for practice on Thursday evening, April 9, and on Wednesday evening, April 15, will be inspected by Major Gen. Morris. Company K, recently organized, is making favorable progress. The company drills on Wednesday evenings are well attended. The non-commissioned officers of the company have been selected and approved, and will shortly receive their warrants. First Sergt. Robert Lepper, of Company G, has been appointed Sergeant Major. Company G is peculiarly favored, the Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Paymaster all having graduated from that company. Orders have been issued from regimental head-quarters requiring all rifles assigned to the several companies to be marked with the letter of the company and numbered. The regimental Music Committee announces that the entire receipts of the concert given for the benefit of the poor, on March 2, amount to $12,935 50. The money has already been distributed among the *bénéficiares*. The usual band concert will take place, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, to-morrow evening, on which occasion Mr. Wieniawski will perform several solos on the violin. But three concerts remain to be given to complete the series, the last one taking place on April 6, which will conclude with a hop.

The sixth band concert and hop of the Twenty-third Regiment took place last evening. The series will conclude with the eighth concert. It has been proposed that the regiment visit Boston in June, and the members will hold a final meeting next week, when a decision will be made. Charles A. Johnson, of Company D, died on Monday last. The funeral took place on Thursday. Company D and many other members of the regiment followed the remains to the cemetery, and the company's room in the armory has been appropriately draped.

On Friday evening of last week Company G, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Capt. Schweizer, celebrated the anniversary of its "organization" at Ex-Lieut. Schenck's Hotel. The affair was a family gathering. Capt. Schweizer and his half dozen medals were in great glory, and to the oft-repeated toast of "Unser Kenscheit" the jolly participants responded until morning.

Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, last week elected First Sergt. Charles Roberts to be Second Lieutenant. Company D elected private H. M. Schmidt to be Captain, vice Petry, promoted. Company F, ("Roehr Guard,") Brevet Major Karcher commanding, has decided to give an entertainment at Turn Halle next month. This Company includes among its members a number of amateur actors, one of whom has written a play for the occasion.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Schilling commanding, held a parade at the arsenal on Friday, March 13, presenting eight commands of twelve files. Ex-Major Giton, formerly Inspector of the First Brigade, is spoken of in connection with the Coloneley of this command.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, paraded with the various Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day. The regiment were without overcoats, and turned out about 600 men. In consequence of the unusually large number, it became necessary to divide the companies into platoons. Considering the unpleasant state of the weather, the regiment marched well. A reception was held in the evening at Irving Hall, which was largely attended. The hall was handsomely decorated with the national colors of the United States and Ireland. In the course of the evening a presentation of a handsome gold medal was made to Col. Cavanaugh, bearing on one side the names of the prominent battles participated in by the regiment during the war. On the reverse was the following inscription: "Presented by the Board of Non-commissioned Officers." The board comprises Sergt. Major J. G. Donoghue, Sergt. M. White, John McHugh, and John Ryan. Sergt. Major Donoghue made the presentation speech, which was responded to in a fitting manner by the commander. A meeting of the Board of Officers will be held on Wednesday, to take measures toward the adoption of a new uniform.

The right wing of the Seventy-first Regiment will assemble for drill on Wednesday evening, April 1, and the left wing on Monday, April 13, at the arsenal. Assembly at 7:45. Col. Vose, in issuing the order, calls the attention of the members to the necessity of exerting themselves to make the charity concert, which will take place on April 7, a success. An adjourned meeting of the Veteran Association will be held on Monday, March 23, at 8 P. M., to make arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the corps, which falls on April 21.

A battalion drill of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Conkling commanding, took place on Thursday evening in the State Arsenal. The regiment presented a fine appearance, about 500 men being present. After a preliminary inspection by the commander, the regiment formed for review by Inspector Gen. Morris. The movements were executed with great care and precision, and received the commendation of the Inspector General and his staff.

The annual inspection of the Separate Troop Cavalry, (Brooklyn,) better known as the "Ringgold Horse Guards," will take place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Easter Monday evening, April 6. In connection with the inspection there will be a dress parade, to be succeeded by a hop. The following officers comprise the Committee of Arrangements: Capt. L. Sandhusen, Orderly Sergt. Martin Schneider, Quartermaster L. Rasch, Corporal C. H. Steffens, privates J. H. Von Thun and William Tepe.

Copies of Upton's Revised Tactics have been issued by the State to the several division head-quarters, but the customary orders in connection therewith have not been promulgated from general head-quarters. Several commanders have commenced exercising their commands in the new movements without these orders. Many of the movements which were somewhat obscure in the old version have been rendered more concise.

Gen. McDowell, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has appointed the following Executive Committee to take charge of the reunion of the society, to be held at Harrisburg, Penn., on the 12th of May next: First Corps, Major A. W. Norris, Chairman; Second Corps, Col. W. W. Jennings; Third Corps, Col. Clayton McMichael; Fifth Corps, Gen. Wm. McCandless; Sixth Corps, Gen. Jas. W. Latta; Ninth Corps, Gen. John J. Curtin; Eleventh Corps, Gen. Adolph Bushbeck; Twelfth Corps, Gen. Joseph T. Knipe; Artillery Corps, Capt. Geo. W. Durell; Cavalry Corps, Col. H. S. Thomas; General Staff, Gen. R. B. Beath. The President of the United States has accepted an invitation to be present.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal the bills reported from the Committee of the Whole came up for action, the first in order being the bill appropriating $250,000 for a bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac, the enacting clause of which bill the committee had stricken out.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, Chairman of the District Committee, argued against agreeing to the action of the Committee of the Whole. If the action of the Committee of the Whole were disagreed to the effect would be, he said, to send the bill back to the Committee of the Whole, where it could be fairly and fully discussed. He spoke of the great reluctance which he had to accepting the position of Chairman of the District Committee, from his knowledge of the prejudice against all action in favor of the District, and he intimated that if his suggestions in regard to this bill were not agreed to no member of the District Committee could continue to serve on it with any degree of self-respect. He said that almost one-half of the real estate in the District was owned by the General Government, which did not pay one dollar of taxes, and he asked whether it was just, fair, or honest, that the owners of the other half should pay all the taxes.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Hale's argument, and asserted that the bridge, which was proposed to be replaced by a new one, was a matter of convenience for the whole people of the District, and that not one man in a hundred, or one wagon in 500, that crossed that bridge had any business connection with the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, also opposed Mr. Hale's proposition, and referred to the exhibition of luxury and extravagance in Washington as far surpassing anything of the kind in any other city in the country.

Mr. HALE asked him whether that luxury was a controlling reason why the Government should not build a bridge if it were under obligation to do so.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that it was a controlling reason why money should not be appropriated by Congress except where it was necessary for some public purpose; and he argued that this bridge was for the convenience of the citizens, not of the Government. He added that the moral sentiment of the country was shocked by the exhibition of profligate luxury in Washington. If $20,000 or $30,000 had been asked for for this purpose, he presumed that there would have been no objection to it, but he objected to his constituents being taxed in order to spend such a large sum of money for promoting the purely local interests of the favored citizens of the District.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, spoke in favor of Mr. Hale's proposition, both as a matter of courtesy to the District Committee and because he thought that justice demanded a fair consideration of the measure. It was conceded that nobody except the Government of the United States had the right to build or repair that bridge. Over $100,000 had been spent by the Government in keeping it in repair, and Congress was bound by every principle of law and honor and justice to maintain it. There was no power on the part of the District Government to maintain it. Congress had exclusive control of it. He had no sympathy in the outcry against the extravagance of the people of Washington. He remembered the aspect of the city during the war, when every street except Pennsylvania avenue was cut up with ruts, and when sewers, mud-holes, and ponds were disastrous to the public health, and now it was beautiful, so that there was not a city in the United States, or in Europe, more finely paved. Instead of members being clamorous about extravagance, they should be proud of the capital. His colleague (Mr. Cox) had opposed the School Teachers' bill yesterday, on the ground that he represented the Hebrews, the Germans, and the Irishmen of his district, and that they were against it. He had no doubt that his friend represented his constituents truly and felt their pulse correctly on that question, but he (Mr. Tremain) represented a broader district. He had for his constituents others besides Hebrews, Germans and Greeks. [Laughter.] He had Americans, native and adopted, and in behalf of that constituency he felt an interest in the District of Columbia, and would not be a party to the clamor made against its people. The District was in some sense the ward of the nation, and he hoped, therefore, the bill would be sent back to the Committee of the Whole so that some scheme might be devised to relieve Congress from the stigma and disgrace of leaving uncared for a bridge connecting with the capital, and which bridge Congress alone had the right to maintain.

The vote was taken on concurring in the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole to strike out the enacting clause, and it was concurred in—yeas 121, nays 84—so the bill was rejected.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House then took up the bill appropriating $97,000 to pay the school teachers of the District, which was reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole, with an amendment offered by Mr. Merriam, of New-York, requiring the amount to be collected by a tax on personal estate, and on banks and other corporations.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, appealed to the House to reject the amendment as being indefinite, ill-considered, and incapable of execution.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, declared that he had never heard a more absurd proposition presented to a legislative body than was contained in the amendment. The District Legislature was required by the organic act to provide free schools, and under that requirement education was provided for the children of 40,000 paupers invited here by the action of Congress, for the children of thousands of Government employes who paid no tax in the District, and for the children of members of Congress.

Mr. FORT, of Ohio, said that he had one little fellow whom he sent to school here, and he paid $10 a quarter for him.

Mr. RANDALL said that he was better off, for he had two children at school, and he paid for them.

Mr. ELDREDGE did not know, and did not care, how much the gentlemen paid for the schooling of their little fellows. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, asked Mr. Eldredge whether Congress did not also compel the Territories to establish a common school system, and did not at the same time forbid the taxation of the public lands in the Territories.

Mr. ELDREDGE admitted that, but added that Congress had given to each State and Territory a magnificent grant of public lands to support the public schools, while it has never given the District of Columbia a dollar for that purpose. And yet members of Congress come here and forced their children into the schools. He understood that there were a hundred members whose children were attending the public schools of the district.

Mr. SHANKS said he was very sorry to hear that any member of Congress forced his children into a school. He had never heard of it before.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, advocated the bill, and argued that the practical question was whether the hard-working poorly-paid teachers should receive their compensation.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the teachers had been paid in certificates, that these certificates were held by the money-shavers of the District, and that this appropriation would go to pay those money-shavers.

Mr. MONROE added that it was better in every way to have this miserable scandal removed by having Congress pay these teachers, than to have the thing continued any longer. He had been mortified and distressed at it. He had had these poor teachers come to him with marks of evident distress in their faces and their persons, and had been compelled (because he was a member of the Committee on Education) to hear their appeals, and he should be ashamed to go home to his constituents and tell them that he had voted against this bill. The whole matter was a wretched scandal and a disgrace to the nation.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, remarked that Mr. Monroe was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and he asked him if he did not think that the laborers of the District who had not received their pay, and were suffering as much as the teachers, should not be included in this measure.

Mr. MONROE replied that he was advocating the interests of the laboring classes when he was talking for the school teachers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked him whether he would also vote to pay the laborers of the Board of Public Works, who had not been paid.

Mr. MONROE replied that when that question came up he would be prepared to act on it.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that Mr. Monroe should be, like Mr. Corcoran, generous with his own money and not with other people's money.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Randall moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived, yeas 91, nays 116.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Merriam's amendment requiring the amount to be collected by a tax on personal property, including bank and other corporations, and it was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 83. The bill was passed.

The House then took up the Georgia contested election case.

After some debate, and without coming to a vote, the House at 4:25 adjourned.

ABOUT A BROOKLYN ASSESSORSHIP.

To-morrow Mayor Hunter will send to the Board of Aldermen his nominee for the Assessorship made vacant by a recent decision of Judge Pratt to the effect that Assemblyman Jacob Worth vacated his office as Assessor by accepting a seat in the Legislature. Mayor Hunter, it is understood, will send in the name of Mr. James A. Ostrom, a Reform Democrat. This nomination, it is currently reported, does not receive the sanction of Brooklyn's Democratic boss, in the person of Ex-Register McLaughlin, and his henchmen in the board will, it is said, refuse to confirm it. It is also rumored that some of the Republican members in the board will act with the Democrats. The politicians were very active round the City Hall, yesterday, and all sorts of influences, it is said, will be brought to bear on the Mayor to induce him to make a nomination in accordance with the views of the Boss.

WANTED, A HIGHER FOREHEAD.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells an amusing story at the expense of one of the Wisconsin State officials. It is to the effect that this functionary called upon a photographer to enlist his aid in handing his features down to posterity. A sitting was had, and the negative produced. The artist pronounced it a triumphant success, but it did not seem to meet the approval of the sitter, who said that he would call again in a few days. When he repeated his visit the photographer observed a change in his appearance which he found it impossible at first to account for, but while placing his head in the rest and giving it the right poise, he had a revelation—the forehead had expanded upward, and it appeared that a razor had assisted the development.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Unless we desire to support all the paupers in the country, measures should be taken at once to rid the City of those who are attracted thither by free soup and free lodgings. It can, perhaps, be best accomplished by doing away with the attractions. If professional vagabonds are made to understand that this City offers them no extraordinary inducements they will cease to come here. They should, therefore, be sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants, and made to do the City some service, instead of being fed at the soup-houses and lodged at the Police stations. The meritorious poverty of the City is more than enough to overtax its charity. This sort of pauperism, moreover, rapidly degenerates into crime, and we are not surprised to find that it is reported that a majority of those lately arraigned in our Police courts for petty offenses are persons who have recently come to the City to live upon public bounty. The fact tells a story which cannot be neglected without danger to the public interest.

It was fortunate that the final session of the Assembly Street-cleaning Investigation Committee should have been occupied in obtaining the views of Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. These gentlemen have had large experience in public affairs, the one as a Police Commissioner and the other as a member of the Health Board. The committee will hardly fail to notice that both of them declare that the streets can be kept clean for a much less sum than is now required to maintain them in a filthy condition. Mr. ACTON'S estimate is $750,000 per annum, while that of Mr. SCHULTZ is $500,000. The committee will doubtless be guided to some extent by the testimony taken yesterday in making up their report. If the work of cleaning the streets must be left under the supervision of the Police Board, as Mr. ACTON thinks, the law should be so strict that its obligations cannot be evaded. There are, however, other methods which can be adopted, which we have heretofore mentioned, and we presume all these will be considered. The public will be satisfied with any plan which the committee may adopt, provided it has the effect of keeping the streets clean, and is not too extravagant.

By the seizure of the steamer *Edgar Stuart*, at Baltimore, the Government has furnished most conclusive proof of its determination to maintain perfect neutrality toward Spain. The evidence in the case hardly established much more than a strong suspicion that the vessel was about to sail under false papers, in the interest of the Cubans and in violation of the Navigation laws of the United States. But upon this evidence the Government has acted in the most peremptory way, and its action will be approved by the country. Whatever may be the legal proof in the case, it has long been notorious that this steamer was being fitted out for the service of the Cuban patriots, and the Government is to be commended for taking all possible precautions against being involved in another *Virginius* affair.

Our drinking places continue to increase, and the number of licensed saloons is now reported at 7,514, which gives one to every 133 of the total population. A short time ago the ratio was one to each 139 of the population, which was bad enough. It is evident that the law alone cannot be made to help us in this matter, and that we must depend largely upon public sentiment for relief. If all our citizens would take this subject into candid and careful consideration they would not fail to see that the waste of life and property represented by this number of saloons is too large to be long sustained by the community. The remedy is not in sumptuary legislation, but in the persistent employment of the usual moral agencies. It is to this work that the friends of this reform should confine their efforts.

When members of the Legislature and members of the Board of Aldermen are found endeavoring to shield the proprietors of disreputable houses from prosecution, we cannot expect that either CHARLICK or MATSELL will be found on the side of morality. It is a disgrace to the City that any man holding a representative position should so far forget his duty to the people as to become an advocate for those who let out their houses for bad purposes, and we hope the District Attorney will not be influenced by any entreaties from such a source. We regret he has not given to the public the names of the gentlemen who requested him to abandon prosecutions in certain cases, but the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen owe it to themselves to take such steps as will discover who these men are. The public has a right to know the names of the representatives who have used their official positions to further immorality.

RAILROAD JOBBERY AT ALBANY.

The New-York Legislature is not exactly the place one would select nowadays to make a reputation in. It would seem to be much easier to lose one there. There is certainly danger that men who were sent there by their constituents with the utmost confidence in their integrity, will go away, having seen such confidence very much shaken, and with great apparent reason. Possibly "business" is lively enough at Albany just now to enable a man to compensate himself for the soiling of a hitherto unstained name; but from what we have known (or thought we knew) of some men whose character is gravely compromised by recent votes, there is some trading going on there that in the long run will be found extremely unprofitable.

There is no shutting one's eyes to the fact that the old and fruitful evil of railroad jobbery is developed at Albany this year as distinctly, if not as yet to the same extent, as in former years. And in this disgraceful business the City of New-York as usual takes the lead. Why should it not? Its proportion of rascals to the community is probably not greater than that of the rural districts, (we believe WINANS was a product of a strictly agricultural region;) but the gross number is very large. They sharpen their wits, moreover, by competition, and what they do not think of in the way of scoundrelism they get suggested to them by their country friends; but being the most numerous, and, by repute, controlling the most money, they are naturally the most conspicuous.

Our readers would derive but little satisfaction from the list, but would certainly be interested in it if we should recite at length the numerous railroad "jobs" now before the Legislature relating to this City. It is not our fault if they are not acquainted already with the greater portion of them. We have described them from time to time, with care, as they have come up. Their number has now become so considerable that it is difficult to keep track of them. Some of them are comparatively obscure, being intended only as "strikes" upon existing corporations, with whose present privileges they interfere. Others are "strikes" on the residents of quiet and respectable neighborhoods lying between our avenue thoroughfares, and in which horse railroads are no more needed for public benefit than mule trains. Both of these kinds of railroad jobs are meant for use in the Legislature alone. They are merely clubs with which the lobbyist and his "pals" in the Legislature threaten those whom they think will pay to be left alone. They are the means by which the "fights" in the committees and in the Legislature are got up, which are the source of great amusement and profit to the corruptionists of every description. It is on account of these that a number of corporations keep constantly in their employ agents whose sole business it is to watch for the appearance of "unfriendly legislation."

Still another class of railway jobs, and one which is pretty well represented at Albany just now, is made up of open, or only half-concealed, attacks on the public Treasury, or on the general rights of the public. Of this character is the stupendous job described by Senator TOBEY in his minority report on the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel, which we published yesterday morning. We hope none of our readers failed to read the report. It was a model of compact and conclusive statement, and it exposed a scheme for robbing the City Treasury which is almost incredible in impudence. The names of the gentlemen who voted against substituting this report of Mr. TOBEY'S for the majority report should be closely scanned and remembered. The appearance of some of them in such company is very surprising, and calls loudly for explanation. It should be remembered that the substitution of an adverse for a favorable report would have been fatal to the scheme. There was this one early opportunity to kill the bill beyond any reasonable prospect of its being revived. This opportunity was rejected. The only possible atonement that can be made for such remissness is to reject the bill when it again comes up for action.

We are now approaching those "last days of the session," which are palmy indeed for the corruptionist, and which all honest men dread. We might mention a number of schemes the friends of which have been waiting patiently for this portion of the session. Probably no one, for instance, knows better than Mr. VANDERBILT that now is the time when the legislators of whatever kind—the innocent but unwary, and the very wary but not innocent—run most readily to do the bidding of the Third House. We wish we could induce the Legislature to pass the Revenue bills, without "riders," and then to adjourn and go home. There begins to be at Albany a restless feeling that it is getting time to finish business and disperse; and we assure our friends there that, with the exception of the bills needed to run the machinery of Government, the business is of far less importance than the dispersion.

A FOOLISH MEMORIAL.

A memorial to the Legislature containing a number of charges against the financial administration of Controller GREEN, has been got up by the indefatigable JOHN FOLEY. The memorial is closely modeled on the style of the intellectual department of the *Herald*, and is, in substance, a re-hash of matter which has already appeared in that and still less reputable journals. Mr. FOLEY and some unknown co-workers vouch for the truth of the charges, while the names of a number of well-known bankers and insurance officers are appended, calling for an investigation into the several matters set forth in the memorial. Of course it was Mr. FOLEY'S intention to make it appear that these responsible gentlemen indorsed his charges, and several newspapers have eagerly jumped to the conclusion that they do. The statement in regard to the growth of the City debt, which forms the main portion of the accusation, is disingenuous in the last degree, and if the bankers who sign the memorial even casually examined its figures, and failed to discover their transparent fallacy, nobody need henceforth express any surprise that the general public should be so easily imposed on by statements of this nature. The entire document is susceptible of a very conclusive reply, which we trust will be immediately forthcoming. The highly-respectable gentlemen who petition the Legislature for "a thorough investigation" ought meanwhile to be allowed to state whether they appear as indorsing in their official capacity the charges of this memorial. The questions involved in it have a much more extensive bearing than their relation to the reputation of this or that public officer. They affect the entire structure of our Municipal credit, and unless promptly disavowed by the gentlemen who may have signed the paper under the influence of false pretenses, or without any examination of its character, they ought to form the subject of very thorough investigation. It is time that the reckless and ignorant attacks upon the financial management of this City should be finally set at rest. For the first time, they have been presented to the public under the apparent sanction of men of character and influence. Several of these gentlemen are said to be heartily ashamed of the document, which they signed without reading. A frank explanation of the fact may leave them indeed in a ridiculous position, but it would save them from the rather dishonorable one of lending their names to give new vitality to exploded charges and deliberately falsified figures.

We have so often explained that the growth of public burdens during the last few years is simply due to the conversion of the unliquidated Tammany debt into a liquidated one, that it is entirely unnecessary to show, in detail, how completely this fact is misrepresented in the memorial referred to. Its comparison of receipts and expenditures previous and subsequent to 1872 is a mass of inaccuracies, just as its other statements are ridiculously falsified. For instance, the number of contested claims in the courts is about a thousand less than the amount given, and the fact is carefully ignored that about 1,500 of these were pending when Controller GREEN took office. The yearly issues of revenue bonds since 1871 have been about one-half of those issued before that time, and instead of a loss of half a million of dollars resulting from the over-issue in 1872, the entire amount of interest paid in that year for these bonds was but little over $400,000. The allegation that there has been fraudulent collusion between the Controller and Chamberlain in meeting from the Finance Department, salaries payable by the latter, has already been tried in the Supreme Court, and decided against JOHN FOLEY. In the same way, it would be easy to go over the items of the comparison between the old and new rate of City burdens, and show here a misstatement of one million, there a thumping misrepresentation of ten millions, with a net result differing to the extent of about 40 millions from that contained in this extraordinary farrago of blundering misrepresentation. We leave this task to be performed by the officials whom the memorial attacks, and meanwhile, await with some curiosity the views of the Wall street gentlemen in regard to the facts which they have furnished for a legislative inquiry.

M. THIERS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The most revered and at the same time the most reviled man in France is M. THIERS Hosts of friends bestow upon him abundant tributes of praise and homage, while his adversaries are no less lavish in systematic vituperation. He cannot speak a word nor write a line without being criticised unfavorably, and all the shafts of political rancor are made use of by his critics to condemn him. They apply to him such epithets as "old dotard," "screech-owl," and "ugly dwarf." But they find it easier to abuse him than to answer his arguments, or to show good reasons for condemning him. Such exhibitions of anger not only point to a sad falling off in the traditional French courtesy, but to a lack of good sense which can hardly command respect, still less inspire confidence.

M. THIERS has recently had occasion to write a letter in answer to an electoral circular of a certain M. LEPETIT, and also to make a speech on receiving the album sent to him by the French residents of this City. Both letter and speech contain some sensible remarks on the political situation, and exhibit an amount of sanguine hope which neither his own age nor the condition of things to which he refers would seem to warrant. This has set the pens of editorial writers vigorously at work. French journalists are generally witty and sarcastic. To write *à la* VOLTAIRE is their ambition. They would not on any account lose the opportunity of a joke. So, as the name of LEPETIT has a meaning, which may not improperly be applied to M. THIERS' physical appearance, some of them made fun of the letter as being a nauseating epistle from "*homunculus ad homunculum.*" But it would obviously be better and more telling to show the defects of a man's opinion and conduct than to chuckle over those of his bodily development. Truth is truth whether it issue from the mouth of a pigmy or from that of a giant, and the party so abusive toward the undersized predecessor of the actual President of the French Government has yet to produce his equal in patriotism and statesmanship.

In his letter, M. THIERS says that there is but one means of security and safety for France, and that is the establishment of a sound and firm Government, one that is decided both in form and in policy. Such a Government he thinks is possible only under a wise, just, and conservative Republic, which shall yield to sectional divisions the only satisfaction they can honestly and decently wish for, namely, the triumph of general interests over the particular behests of dynasties, classes, or systems.

When M. THIERS thus expresses his preference for the Republic he no doubt means what he says. His conversion to an opinion like this has not been an act of sentimentality or personal ambition. Brought up with different ideas, he has become a Republican through reflection and experience, through a sense of justice to his country, and a fair appreciation of its wants. Many of his contemporaries and friends have undergone a like change; but as yet they have not the legal majority in the Assembly, and perhaps, too, they differ in many respects from the majority of Republicans in their country. As a rule they are timid, easily frightened, and only half convinced that a republic like that which M. THIERS advocates is possible in France. If it can grow out of the present provisional state of things gradually, without convulsion, without violence, without ill-timed impatience, it will be well. There is hope for the Republic. But Republicans must heed the advice to send to the Assembly men of unstained moral character and unimpeachable reputation. In France, liberty has more to fear from some of her friends than from her divided enemies. If the extreme wing of the Republicans elect representatives like BARODET or LEDRU-ROLLIN, they are not likely to benefit their cause. They will only frighten the more conservative Republicans from their ranks, and thus reinforce those of their adversaries.

The Bonapartists are just now in great flurry. Their star seems to be in the ascendant. The Prince Imperial has completed his eighteenth year. His advent as a popular candidate for restoration is among the events that are possible, but not soon to be realized. Many things that occurred during his father's reign have to be forgotten; many wounds have to be healed. Time only can effect oblivion or cure. But time can also consolidate the Republic. If it last long enough for the people to become accustomed to it, to trust it, to thrive by it, all will go well. The people will not give it up for the sake of mere change, or in order to please one party or the other. The danger of social disturbances and the fear of the red flag are the only causes that might lead to a restoration of the Empire.

THE POLICE.

It would seem as if there was a growing feeling in the Police Department, and in the minds of its subordinates through the various grades of office, that something in the nature of that divinity which, we are told, doth hedge a King, should encompass their doings and preserve them from scrutiny. The officials, Captains and inferior officers, of that department appear to forget rather frequently that in the discharge of their duty they are amenable to the public, whose creation they are, and are too prone to thwart, rather than forward, the interests which they are paid to guard. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Eighth Precinct, furnishes the latest instance of this antagonism to the public interest, and illustrates pretty forcibly that inordinate vanity and insolent officialism which promoted policemen are too apt to don with their Captain's uniform. A committee of the Board of Education have been, for some time past, investigating a matter of vital interest to the citizens in the shape of a complaint preferred by a number of residents in the Eighth Ward, to the effect that the public schools in that ward are being injured by the proximity of houses of ill-fame. In order that they might act with effect it became necessary to procure precise and specific information, and so Capt. WILLIAMS, in whose precinct the Eighth Ward is, was looked to for the requisite details. He was sent by the Police Department to be examined by the committee, and the letter of the Clerk of that department to the Clerk of the Board of Education averred that he would supply the desired information. When Capt. WILLIAMS was sworn, he flippantly demanded to know by whom the complaint was made, and when he was satisfied on this head he informed the committee that when he took the census of the ward in last December it contained eighty-three houses of ill-fame, situated in certain streets which he mentioned. He had, he said, a complete list of these houses, with their numbers, and the names of the occupants, owners, lessees, and agents. When asked by the committee if he would let them see the list, he offensively answered, "I will not," and in reply to further questioning and rather mild and namby-pamby solicitations by the members of the committee, answered with a manifest contumacy which in a court of justice would stand a good chance of bringing about his committal for contempt. For instance, when he declined to answer a question as to whether the Police Department had instructed him not to supply the list, and when interrogated as to why he so declined, he answered in this courteous strain, "For reasons best known to myself." And again, when remonstrated with by Commissioner WEST in reference to his manifest lack of respect toward the committee, he replied that there was no use in telling his reasons, as, if he told them, they would ask him how he came to form them. We wonder if this is the style in which a subordinate in one department should reply to a committee of another public department discharging functions of perhaps equal importance in the City Government—a committee, too, which is in course of investigating a matter of the utmost interest to the citizens. We have had frequent occasion to refer to the necessity of Police reform; and we think that if it should be taken in hand and carried out with thoroughness and efficiency, a reform in manners would form a considerable item in the general reformation.

But apart from the evident disrespect of this Captain of Police toward the committee, there is another aspect of greater importance in which the case presents itself. Why did Capt. WILLIAMS refuse to furnish information which he admitted was there and then in his possession, and refer the committee to the Police Department and to the District Attorney? The reason which he gives, that by so doing he might be inflicting injustice on owners of houses of the class under investigation who might have sold them since the list was completed, is weak and impotent, and will not bear scrutiny. At all events, if it had any force, the offer of the committee to clear the room and take the information privately effectually disposed of it. It is rather a suspicious circumstance that he should have refused to state whether or not he had been instructed by the department not to reveal the secrets of the list. If he had not been so instructed there could be no reason for his declining to answer the question, and his reticence on this point only raises the suspicion that the department is blowing hot and cold, and pretends through its clerk to be desirous of affording information which it is studiously anxious to conceal.

DERELICT COMPLAINANTS.

There is one point in which our present Police Court practice needs reform, or rather amendment. The incident which suggests this notice occurred in another State, but it is paralleled here quite often enough to make the reference applicable. The other night, in Jersey City, two drunken individuals quarreled about some trivial matter, and one knocked the other down. The prostrated one, staggering to his feet with difficulty, drew a knife and rushed, intent on vengeance, upon his antagonist. That worthy, however, who seems to be a warrior of experience, drawing in turn a pistol, shot the knife-wielder with great promptness and dexterity in the head. Luckily, the ball glancing on a tolerably thick skull, ran around under the scalp without inflicting a serious wound. The shooter was arrested, but—and here is the gist of our criticism—no complaint being made, he was discharged. The same thing is of constant occurrence here. A deadly assault is committed, with inadequate results, and because the victim, from fear or a maudlin sort of magnanimity, refuses to press any complaint, the infraction of the law is passed over in silence.

We need not point out the demoralizing tendency of this course of procedure. Every case of this sort in which the offender is allowed to go free is a direct encouragement to more of the same carelessness. If gentlemen inclined to pistol and knife one another socially by way of winding up pleasantly an evening's diversion, would only lock themselves into a dark room, and there carve and shoot at leisure, no reasonable objection could be made by the peaceable part of the community. Unhappily, they are never so considerate. They persist in carrying on their little amusement in public, where the peaceable citizen is usually the first to suffer. For that reason we desire to see this kind of merry-making discouraged, if necessary, by enforcing complaint in all such cases, under suitable legal penalties. A person so assaulted owes something to society as well as to himself, and though he may forgive, if he be so minded, the personal injury, he has neither power nor right to condone the violence to the law and the infraction of the public peace. In these cases "a bird that can sing and won't sing must be made sing" would be an excellent maxim for our Police Courts to follow. We ought to add that our present Police Magistrates show, for the most part, a very decided disposition to take this view of their duties. But it would be well if their good will were helped in doubtful cases by positive enactment.

DEATH AS A RAREE SHOW.

The instinct which makes people flock to feats and exhibitions dangerous to human life is as old as human nature, and seems likely to last as long. Modern civilization has only changed the methods of its gratification, without at all lessening its secret force. History paints, with something like a shudder, the hardheartedness of the Roman dames, who looked tranquilly on at the bloody sports of the arena, where

> "The gladiator, pale for their pleasure,
> Drew bitter and perilous breath."

English and American travelers in Spain and Cuba have found no words strong enough to express the horror and amazement with which they regarded the presence of lovely señoras and señoritas at their brutal, and sometimes fatal, bull-fights. Yet American and English ladies in modern times have gone, and still go, to amusements which seem only less brutal because they are a trifle less coarse. We need not go back to the bear and bull baitings at which the ladies of Queen ANNE'S time could look on unabashed, and which the gentle wits of the *Spectator* only faintly criticised. Nor does fashion any longer smile upon the lion and the tiger taming feats which were some years since so popular. Several "tamers" having been leisurely eaten up in the presence of horrified and distracted audiences, good taste decided that it was not altogether the sort of thing for society to encourage. Besides, it is usually given in a circus, which is not exactly "*ton.*" So this form of entertainment has been abandoned, but only within a comparatively recent period, to the "lower orders," who still throng to it with great avidity. Only a year or two ago, in England, a lion-tamer was torn to pieces very successfully, in presence of a large body of spectators, many of them women. In the rural parts of our own country it is equally popular with, occasionally, not less encouraging results.

But even good society, though it may have abandoned the lions as vulgar, is not averse to see men peril their necks, and at intervals break them, in the more elegant methods of the tight rope or the "flying trapeze." BLONDIN'S feat in crossing Niagara Falls some years ago was certainly skillful and daring. It was neither his dexterity nor his courage, however, that drew immense crowds to see him daily, but the daily possibility of seeing him fall. When the little Japanese acrobat, "ALL RIGHT," tumbled from the dome of the Academy of Music there was probably not one person in that horror-stricken multitude that saw his fall who did not feel mingling with the horror an awful sensation of something like relief. It was the release of the nerves from their unnatural tension of suspense and fear, perhaps also of dreadful expectation. The fall was hardly worse than the momentary expectation of the fall. And so it is in all such cases. However people delude themselves, it is not the skill or grace of the acrobat which lures them, but the ghastly possibilities which attend his every movement. The same skill and grace might be shown a few feet above the ground, but nobody would go to see them. It is true the danger is greater in appearance than in reality, for the training of the gymnast makes his height a matter of indifference. But the same thing might be said of the bull-fighter or the lion-tamer, or, in a limited sense, of the gladiator. It is the apparent risk that pleases the voluptuaries of danger.

And unhappily the risk is still great enough to furnish constant relish to the lovers of cruel sensation. It was said of one noted tight-rope dancer that he confessed to his intimates that his destruction was only a matter of time. And so with too many of the persons who take these foolhardy chances for the idle amusement of the crowd. Continually one hears of acrobats killed like the poor lad at the Third Avenue Theatre the other night, or maimed and crippled for life. It is pitiful to reflect that the unhappy youth was actually periling his neck for a little over a dollar a night, very much less than he could have earned honorably and safely at his trade, which was that of a printer. It is still more pitiful to know that the proprietor of the place had the heart to go on with the performance, and the audience to sit it out, while this victim of a misplaced vanity and a morbid public taste was lying dead behind the scenes. The violence with which, in his fatal somerset, he struck his head on the projecting edge of one of the private boxes, was so great that his gymnastic partner, who caught him as he fell, said he knew from the sound "that the skull was fractured." Many others must have heard that sound of sickening significance. Yet the show went on, and more than one of the audience doubtless returned home feeling that he had had, this time at least, more than his money's worth.

So long as the appetite for this sort of exhibition holds out, so long must we expect to hear continually of these painful incidents. The same papers that chronicled the death of young SYLVESTER reported a precisely similar accident in another city at very nearly the same time, which only the merest chance saved from being as fatal. Yet managers can hardly be blamed for presenting attractions which their patrons call for, and the acrobats themselves are the first to disregard the few precautions which the law has devised for their protection. The remedy, if remedy there be, rests with the people who go to see such exhibitions, and that remedy is unlikely to be exercised. The lovers of such shows do not turn their thumbs down and cry "Habet!" when the gladiator has fallen, but they settle themselves in their seats with a comfortable sense of horror, while the victim is taken out, and turn with renewed interest to the next piece on the programme.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MOIETY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see both sides of the moiety question ventilated. I cannot see the force of the objection to an exposition of books and papers relating to a business honestly conducted. If there is a clean record I don't see why an honest firm should not be proud to show it. There may be defects in the laws as they now exist. But a twenty-five years' experience as an importer convinces me that they are none too stringent to protect the Government and the honest against the dishonest importer. As a class they are not all immaculate.

It seems marvelous that such enormous sums should be paid by way of compromise in order to save an exposition of honest transactions. And it appears to me that there is not a very high moral tone exhibited in denouncing as corrupt the clerk or informer for doing a plain duty in exposing those who are not only cheating the Government but injuring their neighbor. AN OLD IMPORTER.

THROWING STONES AT TRAINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night, as the 8 o'clock Hudson River train from Thirtieth Street Station passed the corner of Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue, two windows of the smoking car were broken by something thrown from the outside. My friend and I searched the car, but could not find the articles thrown. Fortunately no one was injured, although several persons were sitting near each window. We learned from the conductor that two windows of one of the rear cars were also broken in the same way. Knowing how much good your paper has done by exposing many public abuses, I send these few lines to you hoping you will suggest some method by which these outrages may be abated and the offenders properly punished. A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 19, 1874.

MR. SUMNER'S WILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BEQUESTS.

The necessary petition for the probate of the will of Mr. Sumner was filed by Francis V. Balch, Esq., in Boston on Friday afternoon last, and will be acted on at the regular session of the court, which sits on Monday, April 6. The *Advertiser* says that the will is written wholly by himself, in a handwriting at once bold, clear and distinct. Each page bears his signature, the name being written in the lower right-hand corner, after the manner of the old style books, and evidently written as each page was finished. The sheets are bound together at the top by a delicate purple ribbon. Not a blot or erasure is discernible on the pages of the will, but the outside is much soiled, as if it had been used, when partially folded, to brush ink-stains from his desk. It is, in full, as follows:

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CHARLES SUMNER, OF BOSTON, MASS.

1. I bequeath to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis V. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as Trustees, all my papers, manuscripts, and letter-books, to do with them what they think best, with power to destroy them, to distribute them in some public library, or to make extracts from them for publication.

2. I bequeath to the Trustees above mentioned $3,000 or so much as may be needed to complete the edition of my speeches and papers, should the same be unfinished at my death. It is hoped that no part of this sum will be needed.

3. I bequeath to the library of Harvard College my books and autographs, whether in Washington or Boston, with the understanding that duplicates of works already belonging to the college library may be sold or exchanged for its benefit.

4. I bequeath to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, my pictures and engravings, except the picture known as the "Miracle of the Slave," with the injunction that the Trustees shall do with them what they think best, disposing of all for the benefit of the museum.

5. I bequeath to my friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Samuel G. Howe, my bronzes, to be divided between them; also to Henry W. Longfellow the Psyche and that bust of the young Augustus, in marble; to my friend Joshua B. Smith the picture known as the "Miracle of the Slave," and to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, the bust of myself, by Crawford, taken during my visit to Rome in 1839.

6. I bequeath to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow $2,000, also to the daughters of Samuel G. Howe $2,000, and to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, $2,000, which I ask them to accept in token of my gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me.

7. I bequeath to Hannah Richmond Jacobs, only surviving sister of my mother, an annuity of $500, to be paid by my executor for the remainder of her life.

8. I direct my executor to make all provision for perpetual care of my mother's lot at Mount Auburn.

9. I bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College $1,000, in trust for an annual prize for the best dissertation by any student of the college or any of its schools, under-graduate or graduate, on universal peace and the methods by which war may be permanently suspended. I do this in the hope of drawing the attention of students to the practicability of organizing peace among nations, which I sincerely believe may be done. I cannot doubt that the same modes of decision which now prevail between individuals, between towns, and between smaller communities, may be extended to nations.

10. All the residue of my estate, real and personal, I bequeath and devise to my executor in trust, to be sold at such time and in such way as he shall think best, the proceeds to be distributed in two equal moieties, as follows: One moiety to be paid my sister, Julia Hastings, wife of John Hastings, of San Francisco, California, for her sole and exclusive use, or should she die before me, then in equal portions to her three daughters or the survivor, each portion to be for the sole and exclusive use of such daughter. The other moiety to be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust, for the benefit of the college library, my desire being that the income should be applied to the purchasing of books relating to politics and fine arts. This bequest is made in filial regard for the college. In selecting especially the library, I am governed by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends and on public libraries; so that what I now do is only a return for what I have freely received.

11. I appoint Francis V. Balch executor of this will, and desire that the Trustees of my papers may be exempt from giving bonds.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this second day of September, 1873, at Boston.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Signed and published by the administrator as his last will and testament, before us, who in his presence and in the presence of each other, have at his request set our names as witnesses.

H. J. EDWARDS,
GEORGE A. BULLEN,
JOHN E. HECKTER,
F. V. BALCH.

RESTORATION OF SPEECH.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that Miss Kate Gang, a young woman twenty years of age, was suddenly restored to full speech in that city on Thursday, after having been unable to speak above a whisper for four years on account of some throat affection. She had been to church in the morning, and returning home found her speech restored, and surprised her father by clear and distinct utterance while congratulating him on his birthday. The fact of the restoration was soon made known to the neighbors, and quite a crowd called to gossip over the occurrence, in regard to which many exaggerated rumors were put forth.

PETER NAVARRE.

DEATH OF THE SCOUT OF THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

Peter Navarre, a scout who performed valuable services for the army in the Maumee Valley in the war of 1812, died in Toledo, Ohio, on Friday morning, at the age of eighty-nine years. The Toledo *Blade* says:

"Peter Navarre was born at Detroit in 1785. (Lossing gives the date of his birth as 1790, but this is undoubtedly an error.) He came to the Maumee country in 1807, and with his parents took up his residence at the mouth of the river. This region of country was then in its wildest state. Among his neighbors were the widow of the renowned Indian Chieftain, Pontiac, and her son. The community was peopled almost entirely by Ottawa Indians, governed by a descendant of Pontiac. Navarre first joined the army (of Hull) at the Maumee Rapids, and went with it to Detroit, where he remained until the surrender, when he joined the command of Col. Anderson. He was at one time forced by the British to act as their scout through the Maumee country, but escaped from them and became an eye-witness of the massacre at the River Raisin. It is stated upon good authority that had the commanding General (Winchester) at that battle listened to the counsel of Navarre and his brother scouts, that disaster would have been avoided. Upon the completion of Fort Meigs he became a scout for Gen. Harrison, and it was he who first discovered the approach of the Indians upon that fortification, while in the act of crossing the rapids, just above where Maumee now stands. He was daily assigned to some dangerous duty, but was always faithful in its performance, and was sent by Gen. Harrison to communicate the news of the attack upon Fort Meigs to the posts of Upper and Lower Sandusky, and to the Governor (Meigs). Navarre was at the battle of the Thames and saw Tecumseh fall, and assisted in burying the old chieftain. The sum of $1,000 was offered the Indians by Gen. Proctor for the cunning Frenchman's scalp, but his knowledge of woodcraft was so great that he eluded all efforts to capture him, and his pursuers were often made to repent the folly of their chase. As old age crept on, Mr. Navarre took up his residence on the east side of the river, six miles from the city."

MR. HUNTER ON FINANCE.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate for many years, has written a letter on the currency question, in which he says: "If we are to have a paper currency in this country—and almost all minds here seem determined upon it—we must look for some foundation to rest it on other than the promise to pay specie on demand—a promise which, instead of serving to relieve the people in time of panic, serves only to aggravate its evils. Is there no mode of issuing a paper founded on the highest of all forms of credit, that of the National Government, which may be equivalent to specie in value for the most part, and serve all the purposes of domestic exchange, even when the foreign exchanges turn against us temporarily, and produce a disturbance in our relations with the markets of the world? I think there is, and shall proceed to state at once the principles upon which in my opinion, this currency should rest. Let a certain amount of this currency be issued, to be determined by Congress in its discretion, not in addition to the currency now in circulation, but as a substitute at least for an equivalent amount. Let this currency be convertible at the pleasure of the holder into a United States bond of fixed denomination, at a rate of interest payable in specie, and when the bond is reconverted into notes again, or annually, if not sooner reconverted. When the bond is given, a certificate of deposit to be issued to the owner who shall present it when he wishes to reconvert the bond into notes or into specie, after giving a year's notice of his intention to demand specie in payment. These certificates may really become the medium of exchange between distant parts of the Union; bearing interest as they do, these certificates will probably become the favorite medium of exchange. All taxes and customs should be receivable one-half in these notes and one-half in specie. Salaries should be paid in the same way. As soon as it can be conveniently done, the whole field of circulation for paper currency should be secured to these notes. If not issued in too great quantities, which there can be no possible excuse for doing, and if issued in lieu of paper currency now afloat, these notes will be in prime credit, and ever ready to serve for the domestic exchanges and the reproductory machinery of commerce. Specie will become our currency to conduct our share of the commerce of the world, and when foreign exchanges turn against us we shall not only have a larger supply of specie to meet any sudden demand from abroad, but our domestic industry will be supplied with a fit medium of exchange in the currency here proposed, and, unembarrassed by any fear of dangerous and inconvenient complications arising out of any delusive promise held out by the note, will continue its production of the great staples and articles of export, which will furnish a good and probably a sufficient means for the payment of our foreign debt. The banks ought to be required to invest one-third of their deposits in such a bond as I have mentioned. The interest on this bond should be fixed annually, with great care, by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to keep the bond at par with specie, and neither above nor below it, so far as practicable. If the rate of interest be so high as to raise the price of the bond above specie par, too much of the currency will be funded. If below that price, not enough will be funded, and the bond will not act as a sufficient check upon too great an expansion of the currency, or, indeed, give value enough to the note. If the bond be so arranged as to be worth its par in specie, then the note, which will be rated by the bond, will be equal in value to specie also."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PROHIBITIONISTS.

In speaking of the result of the election in New-Hampshire, the Dover *Enquirer*, one of the stanchest Republican papers in the State, and always a friend of the temperance cause, says: "There are towns and wards entitled to twenty-nine representatives that have failed to elect in this contest. Of these the Democrats were entitled to but one, the town of Moultonboro. In twenty-two others the Prohibitionists held the balance of power and could have elected the Republican candidates had they seen fit. In other towns electing eleven Democrats they also held the balance of power, and could have turned the scale in favor of the Republicans. Had they done this, instead of there being eleven Democratic majority in the House there would have been thirty-three Republican majority, nearly entire in favor of retaining the Prohibitory law. We have taken no account above of Ward 2 in Dover, Somersworth, Gilford, and several towns in Cheshire County, where the representatives were lost through local divisions. We charge them only where the actual balance rests with them. They have also defeated the choice of four Republican Senators—Messrs. Wallace, Sanborn, Burns, and Barnard—and of three Republican Councillors—Messrs. Foss, Stevens, and Scott—every one of them, as we believe, friends of prohibition; and not least, the election of McCutchins for Governor, of whose temperance principles not even they can have a doubt. This is their work."

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DEFAULTER.

The Democratic Treasurer of Brown County, Ohio, A. J. Parker by name, is accused of being a defaulter to the amount of $39,000. The Cleveland *Herald* thus states the case: "Mr. Parker says the money was stolen from his safe, of which there can be little doubt. As to who took it, there may be a difference of opinion. Mr. Parker's version of it, as told by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is, that 'he went up to Columbus a short time ago to make his official settlement, and that he went to his office and counted out $11,000, which he took with him, and that there must have been $60,000 or $70,000 in the safe when he left. Upon his return he commenced counting out the different township funds to make his settlements, when he discovered that the money would run short, and, upon an investigation being made, the difference was discovered.' And this same guileless correspondent would have us believe that 'Parker has often gone out of the Treasurer's Office and left the doors of the safe open, with the money exposed to the view of any person in the office, or who might pass by the open door of the office.' This may be an entirely satisfactory way to account for the disappearance of $39,000 to a confiding Democratic constituency, but where Mr. Parker isn't known the story does seem just a little thin."

MARRIED AT LAST.

The Geneva *Courier* reports that a remarkable wedding occurred near Hammondsport, Steuben County, a few days ago. It says: "About thirteen years ago, one Silas Silsbe, having formed an attachment for another man's wife, quietly bought the woman of her husband, giving him in consideration a gun and a watch. Ever since, the woman in all respects has been a faithful wife to Silas, and to all appearances they have been as happy as the majority of married people; they have a son twelve years old. Lately a protracted meeting has been held in the neighborhood, which has awakened the conscience of Silas, and as a result he became dissatisfied with the condition of affairs at home. He frankly told the woman that he could no longer consider her his wife, nor treat her as such, unless they were lawfully married; accordingly, Rev. Mr. Gates was called to the residence of Silsbe, and in the presence of the twelve year old son they were united in marriage."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Concord *Monitor* has revised its returns of the vote for Governor of New-Hampshire at the late election, and gives the results as follows: McCutchins, Republican, 34,138; Weston, Democrat, 35,598; Blackmer, Prohibitionist, 2,097; scattering, 42. Mr. Weston lacks 679 votes of an election. Of the Councillors, the Republicans have elected one and the Democrats one; there is no election in three districts. The Republicans have elected their candidates for Senator in the First, Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, the Democrats theirs in the Third, Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts, and there is no choice in the Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aïda" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday. To-morrow "Lohengrin" will be performed. The cast of the opera we print below. The distribution of "Lohengrin" is exceptionally strong, and the representation will derive additional interest from the fact that the scenery and dresses are quite new, having been gotten up especially for the production of Wagner's opera in the United States. The rôles are assigned as follows:

Lohengrin	Signor Italo Campanini
Telramondo	Signor Del Puente
Il Re	Signor Nannetti
L'Araldo	Signor Blum
Elsa	Mme. Christine Nilsson
Ortruda	Miss Annie Louise Cary

Particular attention is asked to the fact that to-morrow the performance will be commenced at 7:30 o'clock precisely. "Lohengrin" is to be repeated Wednesday.

MME. LUCCA AT THE ACADEMY.

We are much pleased to have to announce that Mr. Max Strakosch has engaged Mme. Pauline Lucca for a series of thirty-six representations, many of which will be given at the Academy. Mme. Lucca's first appearance under the new régime will be made in "La Favorita," on April 1, Signor Campanini personating *Fernando*. On April 2, Mme. Lucca is to sing in "Don Giovanni," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Vie Parisienne" is to be brought out at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. Mme. Aimée has not yet appeared in this opera, one of the most tuneful and least hackneyed, to our thinking, of the Offenbach répertoire; nor has M. Juteau's skill as a comedian been tested by the important dual rôle he is to assume in it. An excellent week's business seems to us insured by the revival of "La Vie Parisienne."

PERSONAL.

The outgoing steamer Pereire bore off yesterday M. Victor Maurel, the distinguished baritone of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe. M. Maurel goes to Covent Garden Theatre, to which he is bound for three Spring seasons, and thence he will proceed to St. Petersburg unless events at which everybody interested in operatic affairs would rejoice, led, meantime, to his return to the United States. Many friends were assembled, spite of the early hour at which the Periere sailed, to take leave of an artist who, by sheer force of talent, produced a deeper impression in a shorter period than any performer before the public in our recollection.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There will be a change of programme at Wallack's during the week, when the splendid series of standard comedies will make way for Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, "Central Park." The play will be revived with new scenery and accessories, Mr. Wallack sustaining the principal rôle. The military drama, "The Veteran," is in active preparation, and its production within a short period is probable.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Led Astray" has passed its "centennial" celebration, and possibly, if it were not for the prospects of an intervening Summer season, it might get so far as a second commemoration. This attractive play will have reached its one hundred and sixteenth performance by the end of the week, and yet there is no perceptible diminution in the audiences attending the theatre. It would not be surprising to find "Led Astray" running next season with unabated success.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

There is no change of programme at Mr. Daly's handsome theatre. Mr. Gilbert's new play is a success of that emphatic kind which requires no qualification. The little perplexities which the legal aspects of the play suggest are but an interesting topic for after discussion, and are made quite subservient to its general effect in the excellent representation which it receives at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. A couple of lines from Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," commencing, "Alas! for the rarity of Christian charity, under the sun," have been added to the announcements of the play, and they form an appropriate text for its general action.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The management of the Colosseum has added to the attractions of that pleasant place of entertainment a painting by Matt Morgan, representing the last moments of Senator Sumner. The picture is designed to fulfill the double conditions of a work of art and a historical record, and, although painted with evident haste, has many artistic details and is well and vigorously conceived. It is principally valuable as a specimen of portrait painting. The central figure is, of course, the dying Senator, and among the group surrounding his couch are some well-known personages, the most prominent being Gov. Anthony, Senator Schurz, Judge Hoar, and Mr. Dawes. The picture also contains a portrait of Dr. Tabor Johnson, who attended Senator Sumner in his last moments, and Mr. Wormley. The stable attractions of the Colosseum continue to be as abundant as usual. The splendid illusory view of "Paris by Moonlight" loses nothing in the public estimation by familiarity with its manifold beauties, and in the lectorium, the instructive discourses of Prof. Tobin are listened to with special interest.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The management of the Grand Opera-house announce a brief suspension of the attractive entertainments for which the house is noted. This is owing to the sudden resignation of Mr. G. L. Fox, who is about to open in the Broadway Theatre. While the house remains closed the management will prepare the stage for a grand opening on Easter Monday night. The present arrangements will not interfere, however, with the Sunday night concerts, which will be given as usual....Mr. Boucicault's familiar drama, "The Colleen Bawn," will hold the stage at Booth's for the current week. It will then be replaced by the new play, entitled "Zip, or Point Lynde Light," in which the engaging Lotta is the chief attraction....There is no change at Niblo's. "Davy Crockett" is still the drama to which the stage is given, and Mr. Frank Mayo, of course, fills the rôle of the hero. Miss Rosa Rand gives a good deal of interest to the play by her impersonation of *Eleanor Vaughn*....The opening of the Broadway Theatre, under the management of Mr. G. L. Fox, is set down for Monday evening, 6th April. The Humpty Dumpty traditions will be renewed in this establishment, the comic pantomime for the opening night bearing the appropriate title of "Humpty Dumpty at Home in His Own House." This entertainment will be supplemented by other attractions....Wood's Museum is given to what is described as a moral drama. It bears the title, "Rum, or the Crusade of Temperance," and is, of course, conversant with topics which are in prominent notice at the present time. ....Novelty and variety entertainments are still in the ascendant at the Olympic, and in the same way Dan Bryant adheres to minstrelsy, in which he enjoys quite a monopoly.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Neilson is drawing immense audiences to the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. C. W. Couldock is at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mme. Agatha States advertises a farewell concert in San Francisco....Mr. W. E. Sheridan has married Miss Mary L. Works, of New-Haven.... Mr. McCullough was at the St. Louis Olympic, last week, and Mr. Emmet was at De Bar's....Mme. Di Murska and Mr. Maretzek's artists were last week at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe were at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati.... Miss Carlotta Leclercq was last week at the Richmond Theatre....The Boston *Traveller* says: "No season since this city was founded has been like the present for music. Three seasons of opera, scores of series of concerts in the evenings, dozens of series of recitals and soirées; unlimited single performances, have been given. As many as twenty musical performances, all worth attending, have occurred in a single week, and the heads of those who have found it their duty to attend all these performances fairly ache with a surfeit of music."...Mr. Grau's English opera artists were last week at the Boston Theatre....Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared in "Led Astray" at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday last has the following: "The Vokes Family closed on Saturday evening at the Howard Athenæum one of the most successful engagements they have ever played in this country. In view of the universal surprise at their accepting an offer from the management of the Howard Athenæum, and the unexpected character of the audiences which have nightly crowded the theatre, it may be as well to gratify the public curiosity to the extent of showing the balance-sheet of the theatre for the fortnight. To begin with, the Vokes family came to the United States under engagement of Sheridan Shook, of the Union Square Theatre, at first, at the rate of $1,000 a week and expenses, terms which were subsequently increased to $2,500 a week and expenses, and this latter engagement they found it to their advantage to cancel by paying a heavy bonus. Their engagements at the Boston Theatre last year and the year before were very profitable to both parties, for the last was played at the end of the regular season, when the theatre had only a farce company on salary. The gross receipts for the five weeks from May 19 to June 24 were $34,846 37, giving a weekly average of $6,969 37½. The receipts reached $9,686 80 on the third week, and the smallest for any week was $4,002 65. This year they were offered $2,500 a week at the Boston, but they asked for fifty per cent. These terms were not acceded to, and they closed with the Howard Athenæum for about $3,750. The gross receipts for the first week were $10,807, and for the second, $10,421 50—or more than $1,000 larger than for either of the five weeks at the Boston Theatre. The highest were $1,497 50, and the lowest $1,153 25. It has certainly been a fortunate engagement for the Howard management, for the traveling company has been playing nightly to receipts ranging from $600 to $900. It has been demonstrated to the Vokes family that wherever they go in Boston their friends will follow them."....Mr. Finlaison, known in professional life as "Walt Fletcher," and Miss Lizzie C. Hollis have been united in matrimony.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The complimentary benefit just given to Mr. Benjamin Webster in London, produced about £2,000....The announcements of Messrs. Gye and Mapleson, of London, have appeared, but they do not promise many novelties either in point of operas or artists....Amusements in Berlin are thus referred to by the correspondent of the London *Daily News*: "Unless the English visitors carry back a good opinion of our opera-house, the worthy Berliners will be likely to question their judgment. Unfortunately we have had no prima donna since the departure of Lucca, and though Mallinger, Grossi, and Voggenhuber are favorite artistes, they are scarcely able to give us first-class entertainments. But what we lack in music we make up in dancing; for lungs we substitute limbs. The change gives us at least one of the finest ballets in Europe. The stage is very large, and as the scenery, decorations, &c., are remarkably liberal, the merely spectacular pieces are produced in superb style. Count Von Hülsen, the General Intendant of the Royal Theatres, is not only a good administrator, but he is also a gentleman of liberal tastes; but the meagre resources at his command unfortunately prevent him from competing with other great capitals for the leading operatic treasures. As the drama has not, like music, an universal language, the Germans are able to keep their own histrionic heroes at home. The Royal Theatre here is, therefore, much superior comparatively to the opera. Nevertheless, the opera, if it wants any transcendant stars, has a fair order of daily merit; and I, for one, am not unwilling for a season to exchange the shrieking predominance of one soprano for a cast of more uniform, if somewhat ordinary, quality. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the hall but a few minutes. He and the Prince of Wales went below to a small box, whence they could better see and more conscientiously praise Fräulein Judith David's *pas de deux*. I have forgotten the name of the partner, nor am I sure that it is of much consequence. The *danseuse* herself is the star of the opera-house here, if not one of the best artistes in the world; and she is, of course, a valuable auxiliary when royal guests are to be entertained."....We have an authentic statement of the progress made toward the completion of the new opera-house in the report published by the *Journal Officiel* of the results of the visit of inspection made to that establishment on Tuesday last by the Minister of Public Works. The works, it is stated, are everywhere well advanced. The great staircase, with its galleries and *foyer*, is nearly finished. The audience portion of the house and the stage are apparently less advanced; but as regards the latter it should be stated that the greater portion of the works which go to complete it are being executed in separate *ateliers*, and that they will only have to be placed in position when finished, which can be very rapidly done. With regard to the stage, which from the foundation to the roof is about ninety mètres in height, everything is being prepared for the reception of the machinery, which is also being constructed and painted in different workshops outside the building. Much evidently remains to be done here, but M. Garnier assured the Minister that all the necessary steps had been taken, and that if the credit required were granted by the Assembly, this portion of the building as well as the rest of the house would be ready for the performance of opera by the end of the year. Upon the question of supplies, therefore, depends this consummation, so long and eagerly desired. In regard even to these, we are happy to state that some progress has been made. The report made on behalf of the commission on the *projet du loi* drawn up to provide for the completion of the house, and for the clearing of the ground on which the old building stood, has just been presented to the Assembly. By the bill which the Commission has reported, the Minister of Public Works is authorized to accept such offers as may be made to him, either by associations of property-owners or by credit societies, to advance to the State in 1874 the sum of 3,900,000 francs, and in 1875 the sum of 1,000,000 francs, which may be necessary for the completion of the new building and the purchase of the material required. The rate of interest is not to exceed that of the *bons de Tresor* at the period at which the offers may be accepted. In the event of such offers not coming in, or in case they should be deemed insufficient, provision is to be made either for the whole or a portion of the expenditure authorized from the resources of the Budget. It must be owned, remarks a Paris journal, 'that some people are followed by peculiar ill luck, and M. Bagier, formerly Director of the Italiens, seems to be among the number. After nearly ruining himself by his tenure of that establishment he found himself sued the other day by its shareholders for the expenses of local repairs in the building, and was condemned to pay an indemnity of 78,000 francs. On receipt of the first 50,000 francs of this sum, the proprietors were bound to hand him over sixteen shares of the stock of the company, which they had held as security for the performance of the conditions of the lease. After several postponements of the execution of this judgment, M. Bagier last week made a fresh application to the tribunal for further time. He based it on the statement that he expected to pay the proprietors of the building out of the money which Mr. Strakosch is to give him for the *materiel* of the theatre. Now, unhappily, the amount of the claim made by M. Bagier against the present Director of the Italiens is in itself in dispute, and, we believe, forms the subject of legal proceedings. It was on this ground, we presume, that the tribunal refused the application, and ordered the sale of the sixteen shares for the benefit of the proprietors of the theatre."....Writing from St. Petersburg on Feb. 24, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "I have alluded to Patti's benefit, but I must not dismiss it so briefly. Every year the benefits of popular stars of the opera in Russia increase in enthusiasm, and I suppose that the ovation given to the prima on Thursday last surpassed anything that has ever preceded it. Indeed, notwithstanding all the claims of this incomparable artiste, it was the exaggeration of applause. 'Traviata' was given in the most perfect manner, Patti being well supported by Naudin and Mendiorez. The house was crowded, every spare place in the orchestra and on the stage having been made available. Frequent bursts of applause prevented the opera from being continued, bouquets were showered down, and at the end of the first act a superb band, composed of eleven large brilliants set in smaller stones, which may be worn as tiara or bracelet, was presented to her. Every moment when there was an excuse, and sometimes when there was none, the cheering was repeated, and after each act, independently of small bouquets, larger ones were presented in baskets tied up with ribbon. At the conclusion the whole house rose, and during half an hour at least Patti continued to be called before the curtain, while bouquets literally rained upon her. One very large basket of flowers had a stuffed nightingale attached to it, and this was a signal for cries for the little Russian song, 'Solowei' (the nightingale,) to which the fair artiste responded, singing in the language of the country. This led to another shower of bouquets and wreaths, one of which Naudin ineffectually attempted to place on the prima's head. I believe it is no exaggerated estimate to put the number of bouquets thrown at 1,500. And this in Russia where flowers are so expensive! At last Mme. Patti was allowed to leave the theatre, and on arriving at her hotel some of her enthusiastic admirers carried her upstairs to her apartments."

POSTAL MATTERS.

Some complaint has been made that the Post Office mails are not collected in this City on Sunday afternoons and evenings by the carriers; and suggestions that orders should be given by the Postmaster to have the mails taken up as late as 7:45 P. M., and carried to the office for delivery, have been made. The Postmaster fully appreciates the necessity for such a system, and has written to the Postmaster General, urging its adoption, and fixing the hour for the closing daily collections at 9 o'clock P. M. In order to bring about this system, additional force would be necessary. The present force of letter-carriers numbers 380 men, one-third of whom collect letters only. Another suggestion by the Postmaster has been to have the late night collections made by light wagons, from specified places, and thus to secure increased facilities for speedy delivery. It is expected that many of the drawbacks of the present system will soon be remedied. The Post Office officials are giving close study to plans of improvement in these respects.

THE EAST GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The East German M. E. Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the Lorimer Street German M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Janes in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Grimm. On motion, Revs. Jost, Grimm, Friend, Wallon, Lutz, Seidel, and Kassendenk were elected triers of appeal. A motion was made by Rev. Mr. Jost to authorize the stewards of the Church to loan $1,000 for one year toward payment for a district parsonage at Rochester on a note properly secured and indorsed. A substitute was offered and adopted to refer the question to the conference stewards for their consideration, with instructions to report at the conference session. Rev. Mr. Seidel made a statement regarding difficulties which had arisen during the past year in connection with the church property in North Branch. A committee consisting of Revs. Seidel, Kastendrenk, and Beahm, was appointed to lay the matter before the New-York Conference at its annual session. Rev. Mr. Jost made a statement in regard to the church in Schenectady, which he said was burdened with debt, from which, unless there was immediate assistance, disastrous results would follow. A delegate moved that a subscription be taken up in aid of the church. Another believed that the efficacy of prayer should be tried first. It was, however, decided by the conference to take up a collection. One delegate headed the subscription list with $100. Smaller sums of from $5 to $25 followed, each delegate responding as his name was called. Another said he had eight children, and that he would give $3 for each of these and $1 for himself, making $25. Several hundred dollars were subscribed. The remainder of the session was occupied with the transaction of routine business.

THE WORKING MEN'S POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Working Men's Political Organization met last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, James Connolly in the chair. Favorable reports were received from the different committees organizing the various districts throughout the City. Theodore E. Tomlinson offered a series of resolutions to the effect that Congress be petitioned to enact laws decreeing that no other notes other than those issued by the Government be used as currency; that it was the duty of the Government to furnish the people with money for legitimate business, based upon the property of the country; and that it was beneficial to Congress to increase the issue of legal-tender notes. These resolutions were adopted, and copies ordered to be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Senate, and the House of Representatives.

A CAT TAKES REFUGE IN A STREET LAMP.

Early yesterday morning, as Roundsman Minnick was patroling in First avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, he saw a fine Maltese cat run up the avenue, pursued by four vicious dogs. She was closely pressed, and to avoid her pursuers ran up a lamp-post into the lantern. Thrusting her paw through a small hole broken in the glass, the cat held her position and breathed easier. But a new danger menaced puss. After the roundsman had driven away the dogs, he saw that the fur on the cat's back had taken fire. It was extending in all directions. In spite of her pain, puss still clung to her perch, mewing piteously. The kind-hearted roundsman climbed up, and, turning off the gas, rescued the cat from her perilous position. A bright-blue ribbon around her neck showed that the cat was a pet in some household.

PIGEON-SHOOTING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

A pigeon-shooting match has been arranged between James Ward, the Canadian champion, and Ira A. Paine, of this City, for $500 a side, and the championship of America. The match is to take place next Saturday at Fleetwood Park, and both are to shoot at fifty single pigeons, H and T traps, Rhode Island rules; and twenty-four double rises each, from plunge traps, Forrester Club, of Buffalo, rules. Whichever kills the largest number out of the 100 shots is to be declared the winner of the prize. The pigeons are to be placed in baskets, and Ward to name which basket is shot from first. Mr. George Wilkes has been selected stakeholder, and it is mutually agreed by the contestants that he select the referee. A deposit of $250 a side has been posted, and the balance will be deposited next week.

CRIMSON BANNER LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.

At the annual meeting of Crimson Banner L. O. L., No. 80, for the election of officers, held in their hall, No. 352 Thirty-fifth street, Wednesday evening, March 18, Brother Robert W. Gardner, W. M., presiding, the following members were nominated and elected as officers for the ensuing year: Brother R. W. Gardner, W. M.; Brother W. H. Kennedy, D. M.; Brother Robert Orr, Recording Secretary; Brother Wm. Farrell, Treasurer; Brother Wm. Mulgren, Financial Secretary; Brother John Kain, Chaplain; Brother Thomas McKenly, J. F. The following brethren were elected Standing Committee for the year: Brothers John Morris, Wm. Thompson, James Brown, Wm. Crossett, and Thomas Ball. The officers-elect were then installed, and took their respective positions amid cheers and Kentish fire. The meeting adjourned until the 24th inst., when their presentation will take place in Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, at the hour of 8 P. M.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is stopping at the Brevoort House, on Fifth avenue. He says that, so far as he or any member of his family knows, his father is not a candidate for the Senatorship of Massachusetts. Whether he may become one or not is at present uncertain. A few days ago some members of the Massachusetts Legislature waited upon Mr. Adams, Jr., and asked him how he thought they had better approach his father on the subject. They wished to tender him the nomination. Young Mr. Adams advised them not to do it at all, or if they wished him to fill a necessary gap, to call him to it by right of eminent domain and await his answer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SEAMEN'S TREATY OF 1871.

Wilhelm Wends and Frederick Fullgraff, two sailors of the German ship Milly, charged with having assaulted the first mate on their last voyage to this port, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and were by him held for examination before the German Consul at this port. These are the first arrests under the treaty of 1871, made between this country and Germany, which provides that seamen of either country may be arrested upon arriving in the other, and tried before the Consul who represents their country in the place where the arrest is made.

THE CUBAN BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION.

Last night another meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Saint Esprit French Episcopal Church, of the Cuban gentlemen, residents of this City, who propose to establish a Cuban Beneficent Association. Mr. J. M. Mestre occupied the chair, and Mr. A. C. Gonzales acted as Secretary. The committee appointed at the first meeting submitted a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. At the next meeting, which will be held shortly, there will be an election of officers, and the society will be formally organized. The object of the formation of the society is purely a charitable one, and has nothing whatever to do with politics. The use of the lecture-room was kindly tendered to the society by Rev. J. De la Palma, the Rector of the Saint Esprit Church.

THE TRAPEZE ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Eickhoff on the body of James Chiney, otherwise James Sylvester, who was killed at the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre on Thursday night while performing on the trapeze. While performing on the double trapeze a net was spread under him at all times. This net was removed at his own request before taking the "leap for life." It was shown that if the net had been left up it would not have saved him, as in his effort to get hold of the rope he had sprung entirely outside of the circumference covered by it. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A COCKING MAIN.

On Friday evening the main of cocks between New-Jersey and Kings County commenced at Malone's new pit, in New-Jersey, in the presence of a large number of sporting men, and terminated yesterday morning. Each side produced fifteen birds, and agreed to fight all that fell in at weights ranging from four pounds to five pounds six ounces, according to New-York rules, for $50 each battle and $250 for the odd fight. Betting was $100 to $80 on the Kings County fowls until six battles had been fought, and then odds were offered on the New-Jersey side, which came off victorious. The score was: New-Jersey, 9; Kings County, 4.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Edward Hughes, aged thirty-five years, residing in a shanty near Fifty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, was found sitting dead in a chair at that place Friday. On Thursday, the neighbors say, he had a quarrel with a man named Ryan, who has escaped. This, together with the fact that he had marks of violence on him, leads to the belief that he was murdered. Coroner Woltman is investigating the case. A man named Cain was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the case.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The society for the progress and extension of the system of public instruction, met last evening at the school in East Fourth street, and elected the following board of officers for the ensuing year: President, Ferdinand Traud; Vice Presidents, Henry Mertz and Ex-Alderman Radde; Secretary, A. E. Schutte, and Treasurer, John Gernican.

STREET-CLEANING.

CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

THOMAS C. ACTON'S ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS, $750,000—JACKSON S. SCHULTZ AGAIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The final session of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the abuses connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau was held yesterday, and the report on its condition will probably be submitted toward the end of the present week. Mr. Thomas C. Acton was examined, and narrated his experience of the management of the bureau in recent years. He advocated the continuance of its control in the hands of the Police Department, under a proper organization, alleging that it alone possessed the power to enforce the required ordinances, and to punish their violation. He strongly asserted his disposition to hold the Superintendent and Captains of Police responsible for the non-fulfillment of the provisions of the law respecting the cleaning of the streets, which should be done during the night, and the estimated cost should not exceed $750,000, allowing a considerable profit for the contractor. He considered the employment of outside hands foreign to the department, and in his opinion he was cordially indorsed by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, who immediately followed him. Mr. Schultz's statement in the main was corroborative of that which he already gave, the salient points being that the department could be run for a little over $500,000 per annum, and that much, if not all, of the incumbrances under which it now labored was attributable to the political influences eternally at work in its organization. A Police Department, properly selected, he deemed to be the best adapted to clean the streets thoroughly, for the reasons put forward by Mr. Acton, and he was not unwilling to have a commission appointed by the Governor with full power to control the department in its every detail. Toward the close of Mr. Schultz's testimony, Charlick entered the room in a mood not characterized by a particular amiability, and in a surly tone declared that he did not wish to say anything in the presence of the reporters, for whom he appeared to entertain no special friendship. The reporters retired, and after a brief consultation the committee then adjourned, to meet no more until they prepared their report.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness called by the committee yesterday was Mr. Thomas C. Acton, who said: It makes very little difference how the City is cleaned, or who cleans it, if it is only done. My plan of cleaning it would be this: to clean it at night always, with all the machinery that can be got for that purpose; and I would purchase dirt of every man, woman, and child, who would bring it to me. I would want all the dumps that they have had, and on these dumps I would receive dirt and pay for it. There is now a market for bones, rags, and paper in the City, and I would make a market for dirt for this reason. Take the Seventeenth Ward, for instance. There are 120,000 inhabitants in that ward, bounded by Houston street, Third avenue, and Avenue C, nearly a congressional district in itself. That is one of the dirtiest portions of the City of New-York, and that is the reason I mention it. It is full of tenement houses, and they will throw their garbage and ashes into the street, and if there were a Police force five times as large as the one existing, it could not detect them always. It is impossible to catch everybody who throws garbage into the street, and I know that they go on the roof of the houses, and pass over three or four of them to do so. You would require to have a policeman on every house in New-York to undertake that kind of business; but I would buy that dirt, and I would make it an object for them to keep their ashes and sell it to me. You may sweep Broadway every night, but in the morning you will find that they are cleaning out the different stores, and I would make it an object to the porter to keep that and bring it to me. When it came to the snow, I would then always know the trouble of all the contracts ever made in this City. They have been made on the principle of circumlocution, and have been always made for the benefit of the contractor and not of the City. I believe that a contract can be made that will clean this City better than it has been cleaned in thirty years, and I believe it can be done for $750,000 and make $100,000 a year out of the contract. I have no doubt that all it wants is a man of energy and efficiency, and then there must be a contract in which he is compelled to do it. It is always the case that the contractor has the advantage, and not the City. Under the Brown and Whiting contract it was required to clean Broadway every night and other portions of the City once a week. You may as well say it is better to clean Stewart's every day and the tenement-houses once a week on the same principle. The tenement-houses require to be cleaned twice a day, and so with the streets. They get dirtier twice oftener than Broadway, yet the result is that they get cleaned once a week, while the clean places are swept once a day. I believe a contract can be made to clean this City so that it will be thoroughly cleaned for the sum indicated, and there is no reasonable difficulty in taking care of the snow. I would have my men clean the snow from the sidewalks and crossings at once, and Mr. Blunt would not object to have it dumped in the river. There is no better department in which to place it than the Police Department; but I would hold the Superintendent and Captains responsible. I would have no outside men looking after the dumps, I would have the invalid men, injured on the force, to take charge of the laboring men on the streets, but the Captain of Police must keep his precinct clean or I would break him; and if the Superintendent did not see it done, I would discharge him quicker than lightning. They told me they could not have a Fire Department without burning the City, but to-day we have the best Fire Department in the United States. They said we could not enforce the liquor law, but we did better than any law on the statute-book, and we collected $4,000,000 out of it in three years. The injured Police officer under pay is the proper party to take care of this street-cleaning. The Board of Health could not perform the work without the aid of the Police, and it comes back to the same question. They can carry out any plan which is determined upon; they can enforce their ordinances and punish all delinquencies. If the contractor took it, he must take it according to the contract, but the contract must be drawn as a lease, and both sides have a fair deal.

The Chairman (Mr. Eastman)—How will you compel the Police to exercise proper supervision; what restrictions will you impose?

Mr. Acton—I would have them removed.

The Chairman—Suppose you leave it where it is, do you suppose they will do better than ever?

Mr. Acton—That I cannot answer; they will do it if they are disposed to. The Police should do it; they have the proper facilities; they have disciplined men, and I would hold each Captain to a strict personal accountability for the condition of his precinct.

The Chairman—Would you deem it advisable to divide the authority between that board and the Board of Health?

Mr. Acton—They have that in a measure now, but I would suggest that the contract be given to the Board of Health if it took it, and the power to enforce it be vested in the Police. The plan I suggest would make everybody interested, and much of the difficulty at present experienced in separating garbage and ashes would be obviated.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said that he took it for granted after all the evidence which had been taken before the committee, that they had come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty arose from the political nature and character of the Police Board—that they were running a political machinery, and were sticking upon the streets incompetent men, and so long as this continued in the Board of Police, or any other board, they would be extravagant, wasteful, and unsatisfactory in their operations. He would assume that was the conclusion to which they had arrived, and he did not believe they could improve it by changing it to any other board, because the same influences that have broken down that board would break down any other board, and unless they could get the *personel* of the board, honest, courageous men to stand up against political influences, they could never get the service performed. In the first place, the City of New-York had got to be paved; they might as well attempt to keep a country road clean as to keep a cobble-stone pavement clean by any known process. There were considerations to influence him in that conclusion outside a sanitary one. In a mercantile point of view the paving of these streets was essential, and if they passed a law to pave the City streets in one or two years, they would do a very essential service to the City. He expressed his preference for Belgian pavement, and with pipes twelve or sixteen inches in diameter, able to bear a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, they could sweep the sewers to the bulk-head, where the sediment, after being deposited, could be without difficulty removed. In addition to using this water for this purpose, it could be employed in the extinguishment of fires, and it would save in the insurance alone the whole cost of the outlay. The able report of William E. Worthen on this subject showed that when they had got all the machinery indicated by him they could get a system that would not only clean the streets, but keep the gutters clean, and do away with the necessity for disinfectants.

The Chairman observed that the Committee on Water Supply had the question of the use of the water on the North River for fires and other purposes before them, and it was found to be injurious to houses, goods, &c., that it corroded iron and was obnoxious in itself. Mr. Schultz stated that his experience was not exactly the same as that of Mr. Eastman, and, directing his observations more particularly to the subject of street-cleaning, he stated that no matter what was said to the contrary he believed that street-sweepings were very valuable as manure. The sweepings at the present day was nearly worth the cost of carting it to the dock for farming purposes. The separation of garbage and ashes was only impossible because there was no system, and respecting the street-cleaning, he believed in the purchase of 100 or 200 sweepers, such as they had in Paris, and doing the sweeping at night. This might not be agreeable to the political engineers, but it would be a benefit to the tax-payers. They could not by human language draw a contract to express the wants of the City in regard to street-cleaning, and when they could not draw specifications for work, then they could not do anything by contract. Now, concerning the Board of Health, while he had the utmost respect for its esteemed President, he did not believe he had sufficient experience, and he had never succeeded in enforcing its ordinances. The Police Board had the elements to do this work more effectively and more economically than any other, and the 200 or 300 men there were on half pay could be profitably employed in this street-cleaning. They could enforce all ordinances, but now they were simply a political machine run in the interest of party, and if the authority was vested in the Board of Health it would not be any better, for the same influences would be at work there. The Legislature was partly responsible; they legislated Mr. Smith in office and made him substantially President. The Police Board, he insisted, was the proper board, but stringent laws would be of no avail if they had not honest men behind them. He would be willing to vest the authority in three competent men appointed by the Governor. They should be hampered by no political incumbrances, and should be free to appoint their own agents, whom they would hold responsible. He did not believe that $750,000 would be required to clean the streets. Half a million would be sufficient, and when Mr. Brown had the contract for that amount he made a comfortable income. On the subject of employing laborers, he would have two classes, a first and a second, the latter to receive two-thirds of the wages of the former. By placing them on an equality there would be injury done to the first-class laborer and to the City, for the tendency would be invariably on the part of the first-class man to descend to the level of the other. Under the present system there was less danger from the dirty streets than from the miserably demoralized condition of the Police force; their standard was being lowered, and it could only be redeemed by placing at its head men of honesty and intelligence. The remainder of Mr. Schultz's remarks were rather in a conversational form and scarcely intended for publication.

Mr. Charlick here entered the room and made some unintelligible observations. The committee then adjourned.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

Last week a decision was rendered by Judge Robinson denying the authority of the Excise Board to prosecute to recover penalty for violation of the Excise laws, the decision being based upon section 820 of the laws of 1873. To remedy this a bill has been presented at Albany to amend the law so as to give the Excise Board full powers to prosecute for penalty. The bill lately introduced in the interests of the liquor-dealers, to diminish the powers of the board, has been defeated.

The apathy of the Police Board to the appeals of the Excise Commissioners for the closing of places selling without licenses is, to say the least, unparalleled. Since Jan. 31 198 cases of this kind referred by the Excise Commissioners to the Police Board for final action have been treated by the later with the sublime indifference usually observed by that astute body when the maintenance of law and order are at issue. These cases still remain in the hands of the Police, and no explanation is offered by them as to why the law is not carried out. The matter certainly calls for investigation. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the past week: Monday, March 16, one application, amount received, $30; Tuesday, 17th, two applications, amount, $131 60; Wednesday, 18th, six applications, amount, $420; Thursday, 19th, four applications, amount, $260; Friday, 20th, two applications, amount, $250; Saturday, 21st, two applications, amount, $130; total number of applications received during the week, 17; total amount, $1,221 60; total number of applications made since June 1, 1873, to date, 7,514; total amount received with same, $561,669 24. The number of licenses granted during the week reached as high as 900, and but nine refused, for which $630 has been returned to the parties applying. Two persons were indicted last week for violation of the law, and the names of a large number of other delinquents have been handed over to the counsel of the board for prosecution.

THE EIGHTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS SCANDAL.

The Citizens' Association of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards are earnestly prosecuting the work of reform in relation to the abolition of the vile houses with which those parts of the City are infested. The committee of the Board of Education will meet to consider the matter on the 1st of April instead of the 1st of June, as previously announced. The association, it is understood, are unwilling that the papers prepared by them should be submitted to the District Attorney before all the evidence in the case has been collected.

It will be remembered that on Thursday last Police Captains Williams and Byrne, of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, were summoned to appear before a committee of the Board of Education to furnish information relative to the houses of ill-repute which are kept in proximity to the school-houses in those districts. Capt. Williams stated in his testimony that he had prepared a list of all the disreputable houses in his ward, which he had filed with the District Attorney. Upon application at the District Attorney's office yesterday by a reporter for this list, Assistant District Attorney Allen, in the absence of Mr. Phelps, stated that for the present he must decline to furnish the list for publication. He stated as his reason for so declining that notices had been sent to the owners and agents of the different houses that they were being let contrary to law, for improper purposes, and that in the event of the owners failing to abate the nuisance, they would be held subject to indictment. The notice to which the District Attorney refers reads as follows:

SIR: Complaint having been made that the premises, No. — street, of which you are reported to be the owner, or lessor, are kept as a disorderly house. You are hereby respectfully notified, that before holding you to your liability under the Criminal law for the keeping and maintaining of this nuisance, an opportunity will be afforded you to avail yourself of the statute hereto annexed, by means of which you may abate the nuisance yourself.

In the event of a failure on your part to take immediate action, I shall submit the complaint against you to the Grand Jury for their action.

When desired I will put you in possession of the necessary proof to enable you to dispossess the tenants, according to law. Yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, District Attorney.

Accompanying the circular is an extract from the laws showing what means are in the power of owners or tenants of real property in the vicinity of disreputable houses for having such a nuisance abated. The act was passed May 9, 1868, and has not been altered and amended since, so that the law as originally passed is still in force.

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S TROUBLE.

A meeting of the Longshoremen's Association was held last night at their hall, No. 78 Varick street, to take action in regard to the course pursued by Messrs. Walsh Bros., stevedores, who have the contract for loading and unloading the steamboats of the European lines at this port, especially the attempts made repeatedly to reduce the wages of the longshoremen. The meeting was very largely attended. Mr. Martin Carmody presided. The minutes of the special meeting, held that day week, were read, in which it was stated that $1,000 should be given to an agent to proceed to Liverpool, and have an interview with the Steamship Association, and so put an end to the combination of Messrs. Walsh Brothers in their attempt to break up the Longshoremen's Association of this City. The minutes were read, and the meeting declared almost unanimously that Mr. Jos. Jennings should be sent to Liverpool on a mission to the Steam-ship Association, and that he be presented with $1,000 to defray his expenses. It was then agreed that the Trustees of the association be empowered to employ counsel to defend the association against the injunction issued at the instance of Mr. Griffin, the Financial Secretary.

A PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The following petition, signed by nearly 1,000 names of dry-goods merchants, importers, and other business men of New-York City, will be presented at Washington to-morrow for the consideration of the Senate and House, in connection with the finance question then to be discussed:

NEW-YORK, March, 1874.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

Your petitioners beg leave respectfully to represent that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country are paralyzed, owing to the uncertainty of the financial questions now under consideration by your honorable body, and urge the necessity of immediate action.

We respectfully recommend that the volume of legal tenders be fixed at $400,000,000, and the passage of a Free Banking law.

The list of signatures does not comprise those of bankers or stock-brokers, but is an expression of the views of the prominent merchants. Many importers signed without solicitation. The petitions were in circulation two or three days, and those who had the matter in charge claim that none but good names are on the list. A committee of merchants will proceed to Washington to address the Senate and House in favor of the petition.

TAINTOR TO TESTIFY AGAINST CALLENDER.

Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy left yesterday afternoon for Albany to bring Frank Taintor, the lately-convicted defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, who is serving out his sentence there in the Penitentiary, to this City. He is to be examined as a witness to-morrow against Charles Callender, who is now on trial in the United States Circuit Court for receiving a bribe while acting as Bank Inspector of this district. The testimony which Taintor is expected to give is for the purpose of showing that Callender extorted money from different banks of this City by virtue of his office of Examiner.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN NEWARK.

A nurse named Bigbie, living at No. 96 West Kinney street, Newark, has been missing from her home since Monday last. Her engagements frequently kept her away from home several days, and nothing was consequently thought of her absence. A stench proceeding from her apartments yesterday attracted the attention of other tenants of the house, and Officer Hugg was called in. The officer broke open the door, and the dead body of the woman was discovered. It was very much decomposed. County Physician Dodd was notified.

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.

George J. Quinn, a well-known thief, and a companion not yet arrested, made a burglarious ascent into the tenement-house No. 177 East Houston street, where Mrs. Schlummer lives. Herself and husband keep a grocery store on the ground floor, and she noticed the two ruffians lounging suspiciously around the place. Seeing them enter the hall door, she thought that it might be no harm to follow them, and did so, after first arming herself with a formidable meat-hook. She surprised the brace of ruffians in the act of rifling her bedroom of whatever it contained. One of them dashed past her and escaped, but not without having received a severe prod from the meat-hook in the face. Quinn jumped out of the window into the rear yard, and would have escaped but that he became disabled in the fall, having sprained his ankle. He was captured where he lay, and locked up in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

GENUINE VICHY WATER.

The great therapeutic virtues of some natural mineral waters have been known and made effectual from an early period; and now, in the advanced stages of medical science, the better varieties are prescribed by the Faculty in numerous diseases, with as much certainty as any preparation known to the pharmacy. This is decidedly the case with the renowned waters of Vichy, a locality occupying the first rank among the watering-places of France. We have the most exalted professional authority, as well as the practical experience of thousands of patients, for certifying that in numerous instances Vichy Water has effected permanent cures, where all other treatment was abortive. Operating as an alterative, resolvent, and diuretic, without being aperient or diaphoretic, it affects, most perceptibly, the kidneys, increasing the quantity of their secretions, and altering its quality, so as to render it alkaline; and while it has no equal in chronic disorders of the liver, spleen, and the digestive organs, it produces miraculous effects in chronic cases of gravel, and calculi emanating from uric acid; also gout, rheumatism, heart disease, female complaints, malarial maladies, albuminuria (or Bright's disease), diabetes, &c. It must be borne in mind that these merits are derived only from the natural waters, direct from the Springs, and cannot be expected from artificial preparations, no matter where concocted, or how designated. Indeed, artificial waters of the best fabrication are, in a medical and chemical point of view, only a counterfeit, and absolutely pernicious. Some years ago it was found that Vichy Waters had the peculiar characteristics of retaining their medicinal virtues after being bottled and transported long distances. It has since been put up in the most thorough and complete manner, always under the immediate supervision of the French Government, and is largely in use on the Continent, in Great Britain, and in other countries. It is now being introduced on this side of the Atlantic by the well-known house of Bouche, Fils & Co., of No. 37 Beaver street, New-York, who are the sole agents for the United States. It is found that the demand for Vichy Water is not confined to its consumption for medicinal purposes, but also for its use as a table water. Being alkaline, and slightly effervescent, it is agreeable to the palate, while to persons of sedentary habits it is especially advantageous. Vichy Water only requires to become generally known to be adopted by all who have the means of possessing it.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

This March weather clogs the pores, renders the skin inactive, and quickens dormant germs of disease, especially colds, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. The remedy is a luxurious vapor bath. No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Employed by many first-class physicians. Elegant department for ladies.—*Advt.*

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS are expended annually in advertising nostrums that never were or can be of the slightest service to any human creature. Meanwhile UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, with nothing but a few plain truths, briefly stated, as its voucher, outsells them all.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.

Cool and heal it by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Try "Phalon Night-Blooming Cereus" on your handkerchief, and dress the hair with "PHALON INVIGORATOR."—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

For Moth-patches, Freckles, and Tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and reliable. Also for his celebrated COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine for pimples, black-heads, or flesh-worms. Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, the noted Skin Doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions, all eruptive and other scalp diseases. Also falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair, also, moist and scaly dandruff, untimely wrinkles, moles and unnatural redness of the nose and face, black-heads and pimples.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—LADEW.—On Thursday, March 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Mr. J. TOWNSEND WILLIAMS to Miss LOUISE LADEW, both of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 20th inst., after a short illness, FRANCES ALLEN, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 473 Lexington av. on Monday, March 23, at 11 o'clock.

BRITTON.—On Thursday, March 19, WILLIAM A. BRITTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 West 32d st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 5:30 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Kent, Conn., for interment.

☞ Natchez, Miss., and New-Orleans, La., papers please copy.

CREIGHTON.—On Saturday morning, March 21, MARGARET, wife of William Creighton, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 23, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of Our Savior, corner of Clinton and Luqueer sts., South Brooklyn.

☞ Cold Spring, N. Y., Toronto, and San Francisco papers please copy.

FORCE.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 20, LUCY SOPHRONIA FORCE, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. B. R. Miller, No. 801 Lexington av., corner of 62d st., on Monday, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

GOLDIE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 21, in the 21st year of his age, FRANK R. S. GOLDIE, of London, nephew of the late Joseph Oliver, of New-York City.

HALLOCK.—On Saturday morning, March 21, after a long and painful illness, EVELYNE AMANDA, wife of Edward Hallock.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 16 Dominick st., on Sunday, March 22, at 7 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOFF.—On Friday, March 20, very suddenly, MARY JANE, the wife of Newton W. Hoff.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 39 West 12th st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1:30 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, as are also those of her brother-in-law, Fredk. Pentz, Esq. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

JONES.—On Saturday, March 21st, IDA C., eldest daughter of John W. Jones, aged 8 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 482 West 24th st., New-York, at 2 o'clock on Monday, March 23d.

JOYCE.—On Friday, March 20, LYDIA A., wife of Samuel J. Joyce, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the South Baptist Church, West 25th st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KIRCHEIS.—On Friday, March 20, 1874, at St. Mary's, Ga., WILLIAM H. KIRCHEIS, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KINNEY.—At Newark, N. J., March 20, Mrs. ELIZA D. KINNEY, widow of Abraham W. Kinney.

Funeral services Monday, 23d, at 11 A. M., from Trinity Church.

NEGRIN.—On Friday, March 20, Mrs. M. A. NEGRIN, relict of the late Paul Negrin, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 12th st., on Sunday, March 22, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., and New-Orleans, La., papers please copy.

QUACKENBOSS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, 19th inst., ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 306 Carlton av., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday, March 20, after a lingering illness, FLORENCE A., eldest child of Edward and Mary E. Roberts.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Passaic, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Passaic at 6:40 P. M.

WISWALL.—At West Troy, N. Y., on Friday morning, March 20, 1874, CATHERINE A., wife of Ebenezer Wiswall, Esq., aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ONE, OR MORE, IN A BED—SHOULD WE Sleep Alone?—Why?" This question is considered; also, "How to Kill Babies Quickly," "Blood to Eat—A New Remedy," "The Gout," "Why Men Die at the Top," "Oat-meal as Food," "A Fish Diet," "The Modus Operandi of Disease and of Medicines," &c., in April number SCIENCE OF HEALTH. 20 cents, or $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASS-MEETING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE CALL FOR THE MEETING.

We, the undersigned, request the citizens of New-York to assemble in the Cooper Institute on some evening to be hereafter designated, to give expression to their opinions on the questions affecting the national finances, and to enter their protest against the delay of Congress in concluding effective legislation on this subject. We hereby further request that William Cullen Bryant, George Opdyke, William M. Vermilye, Elliot C. Cowdin, Ethan Allen, B. B. Sherman, Isaac Sherman, John E. Williams, Henry M. Taber, William T. Blodgett, William Libby, and Cyrus W. Field act as an Executive Committee to carry out the objects of this call.

John Jacob Astor, Stuart Brown, Wm. Butler Duncan, John Taylor Johnson, S. L. M. Barlow, August Belmont, Peter Cooper, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, Lloyd Aspinwall, James Brown, Robert L. Stuart, and about 3,000 others.

In accordance with the above call, a mass-meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1874, at 8 o'clock. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

The following eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts; Hon. John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts; Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. Dalton Cox, of Ohio; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Simeon B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, Isaac H. Bailey; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Illinois; Hon. Horace White, of Illinois; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of the District of Columbia; Hon. Francis Kernan, of New-York; Hon. F. Fraley, of Philadelphia; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Hon. Parke Godwin, William Wood, and Elliot C. Cowdin.

GEO. OPDYKE,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
HENRY M. TABER, Secretary of Executive Committee.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED!!—"LOHENGRIN" AND "Aida," arranged by Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Cramer, 85c.; "Waltz," "Galop," and "Lancers," 35c. each; "Sumner's Funeral March," (lithograph,) 40c.; "Marguerite," Valse, Gottschalk, 75c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT,
COOPER UNION.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach to the people
in the
LARGE HALL, COOPER UNION,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison av. and 42d st. as soon as it is completed.

All seats free.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer.—Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Doctrines of the Lord's Supper which Came with the Reformation." Seats free.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER SECOND AV. AND 10th st.—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach at 10:45 A. M., and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, at 7:30 P. M. Subject for the evening, "Mercy to the Poor."

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, March 22. Bible class at 5 o'clock P. M., conducted by Dr. Thomson. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Address to young men at 8 o'clock by Rev. A. G. Ruliffson. Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock, in the parlor. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. in the lecture-room.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—A. A. Wheelock, Inspirational Speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism takes place on Tuesday, March 31, same hall, consisting of addresses and music at 2:30 P. M., and a grand ball at 9 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, March 22, Rev. Geo. A. Thayer, of Boston, will preach, morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. At evening service all seats free.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS OF New-York will be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d av., near 18th st., to-day, at 2 P. M. All interested invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 9:30, 10:30, and 3:30 o'clock. The Rector will preach at the last two services.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching March 22 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Loyalty to the Truth," a lesson from Charles Sumner's life. Devotional meeting in the vestry every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—There will always be an evening service at 7:30 o'clock, when, to meet the wishes of such as find in a higher order of church music an aid to greater devotion, the most careful attention will be given, both in the selections and the rendering, to combine the excellence of art with the beauty of holiness. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"By Faith the Walls of Jericho Fell." Evening subject—"Bad Habits and How to Get Rid of Them." Third lecture in course to young men. Old Folks' Concert Monday evening. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION.—The last sermon in the course will be delivered on Sunday evening, 22d inst., in Christ Church, 5th av., corner 35th st., by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Subject—"A Personal Creator and Evolution." Services begin at 7:30 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"Christians God's Temples." Evening subject—"Common Sense Reasons for Temperance." All are cordially invited. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Service 11 A. M. Subject of discourse—"The testimony of the Bible to the Personality and Human Form of Spiritual Beings." You may find it clearer than you think.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Hours of services, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Anti-Christ." Seats free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, STANDARD HALL, Broadway, corner 42d st.—Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach in the morning at 10:45 and Rev. J. M. Pullman in the evening at 7:45.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING PRAYER and holy communion, 10:30; evening prayer, (seats free,) 3:30; evening prayer, 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. W. R. G. Mellen will preach this morning, 11 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

ELDER O. R. FASSETT, OF CALIFORNIA, will preach on the Second Advent, or kindred subjects, at No. 229 Bowery, at 10:30 A. M.; Cooper Institute, Room No. 38, at 3 P. M., and at No. 138 West 24th st., at 7:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Steinway Hall, Sunday, March 22, 10:45 A. M. Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach both morning and evening. Seats always free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—Services are held every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public invited.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the public.

HEAR, O CHRISTIAN!—THE MESSENGER OF thy coming Lord will preach the pure word on Sunday at 3 P. M. in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Gathering Home to Zion of God's Scattered Children."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning subject—"Plea for Total Abstinence." Evening subject—"Jesus Christ the Only Savior."

PILGRIM CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST OF 8TH av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Sermon at 10:30 on "The Temperance Crusade" before Heather Bell Lodge, G. T. Evening at 7:30. After sermon baptism.

PLIMPTON BUILDING.—REV. JAS. M. PULLman will preach before the Fifth Universalist Society, March 22, at 11 A. M., at their rooms, 9th st., corner of Stuyvesant, near 3d av. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—On Passion Sunday, holy communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; second celebration at 10:30 A. M., and evening prayer at 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Daily services—Celebration at 7 A. M.; evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., except on Wednesday and Friday when the hour is 8 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector. Services in this church every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, former Pastor of this church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. H. R. Montgomery, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the evening.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1300 Western Union.. 77⅛	400 Rock Island......105½
100 do.......s3. 77⅛	1100 North-western.... 54¼
100 do.......c. 77¼	300 do.......s3. 54⅛
100 do........ 77¼	100 do.......c. 54⅝
100 do.......c. 77⅛	100 do.......s60. 54
1000 do........ 77⅛	100 do.......b3. 54½
100 Erie Railway..... 43⅜	100 do.......... 54⅜
100 do.......... 43⅛	400 Atlantic & Pa. Pf. 15⅞
400 Pacific Mail...... 44⅜	700 Tol. & Wab........ 47
100 do.......... 44	100 do.......s3. 47
100 do.......... 43⅞	400 do.......... 47⅛
100 do.......... 44⅛	100 do.......s3. 47⅛
100 do.......c. 44⅛	500 B., H. & Erie...... 2
100 do.......b3. 44¼	100 do.......... 1⅞
300 do.......... 44¼	100 do.......... 2
100 Union Pacific..s3. 34¼	1100 Han. & St. Jo..... 32
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....100½	300 do.......... 31⅞
100 do...........100⅝	200 do.......b3. 32
100 do.......c.100¾	100 do.......... 31⅞
100 St. Paul........ 42⅜	400 do.......... 31¾
100 do........... 42⅞	100 do.......c. 31¾
100 St. Paul Scrip.... 79	200 do.......b3. 31⅞
300 do........... 78½	400 do.......... 32
100 Lake Shore....... 78⅛	200 do.......s3. 32
400 do........... 78⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf...c. 39¾
1800 do........... 78¼	200 Pac R. of Mo...b3. 40⅝
100 do.......s3. 78⅛	50 C., C. & I. C......c. 31⅛
100 do........... 78¼	50 do.......c. 31⅛
1100 do........... 78⅜	100 do.......b3. 31
100 do.......s3. 78⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup..b.c.s3.120⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........119
2,000 do........12.120¼	22,500 do........12.119⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........119½	1,250 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R...........12.114⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....118⅝	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..........114½
10,000 do.......12.118⅝	1,000 do......12.114½
$10,000 U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.117	1,000 U.S. 5s,'81,C.114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

13,000 Tenn. 6s,O.,xc. 70	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 55½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new, xc........b. c. 70½	1000 Erie Railwayb.c. 43½
10,000 Tenn.6s, o.b.c. 91½	1000 do......s60. 43
5,000 N. Car.6s,new, Jan. & July. 21½	200 do...... 43⅝
3,000 N.Car.F.A.,'66.. 27	200 do...... 43¼
3,000 Erie 3d M....... 98½	100 do...... 43⅛
2,000 Erie 4th M......100	700 do......s60. 42⅝
2,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 84	700 do...... 43
9,000 U. P. 10s Inc.... 80½	100 do......s3. 43
5,000 do......... 80⅝	400 do...... 42⅞
10,000 do......s3. 80½	200 Un. Pac...b. c.s3. 34
23,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.101	200 do...... 33⅞
5,000 C. & N.W. con. coup. gold bds.. 87⅞	300 do......b3. 33⅞
29,000 do......... 87½	300 do...... 33¾
12,000 H.& St.Jo.8s.c. 80	300 do...... 33⅝
1,000 L. Dock Bonds.. 99½	300 do...... 33⅝
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 90	300 do...... 33¾
2,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 96	200 Chi.& N.W.b.c.b3. 54½
3,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 91	900 do...... 54⅝
1,000 Pac.R.ofMo.1st 79	200 do......c. 54½
10,000 Al. & Sus. 1st.103	200 do...... 54⅝
3,000 E.T.,V.&G.1st. 90	500 do......b3. 54⅝
8,000 Gt.W. 1st.,'88. 93	300 do......s3. 54⅝
5,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 98½	100 do...... 54½
10 Fourth Nat. Bk...105	1600 do......s10. 54½
150 Del. & H. Can.b.c.117⅞	100 do...... 54⅜
300 Con. Coal......b. c. 47½	200 do...... 54½
200 Am. Dis. Tel....... 59	200 do...... 54¼
200 Pac. Mail...b. c.b3. 44¼	500 do......s3. 54⅛
100 do......b30. 44⅜	100 do...... 54¼
400 do......s3. 44¼	22 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 71¾
300 do...... 44¼	100 do...... 72
100 do......s3. 44⅛	100 Chi. & R. I....b. c.105⅝
100 do...... 44¼	200 do......c.105⅝
400 do...... 44	300 do......c.105½
300 do......s3. 43⅞	10 do...... 105⅛
200 do......b3. 44	100 do...... 105¼
800 do...... 44	100 do...... 105¼
100 do...... 44⅛	100 do...... 105⅝
600 W. Union...b.c.b3. 77½	100 do...... 105¼
100 do...... 77⅜	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 94¾
100 do...... 77⅜	800 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 42⅞
1200 do......s3. 77⅜	200 do...... 42¾
100 do...... 77¼	200 do......b3. 42¾
500 do...... 77¼	100 do...... 42⅞
100 do......s3. 77¼	100 do...... 42¾
100 do......c. 77¼	500 do...... 42⅝
600 do...... 77⅜	300 do......s3. 42½
100 do...... 77¼	900 do...... 42⅝
1200 do...... 77⅜	100 do...... 42¼
100 do...... 77	400 Chi.,M.&St.P.s.b.c 78½
1000 do...... 77	700 do...... 78
100 do......c. 77	100 N. J. So.......b. c. 3¼
100 do......b3. 77	100 Del., L. & W.......108⅝
1100 do...... 76⅞	13 do...... 108½
400 do...... 77	1300 Tol. & Wab.b. c. 46⅞
100 do......s3. 76⅞	100 do......b3. 47
35 Amer. Ex....... 84	200 do...... 46⅞
200 N.Y. C.& Hud.b.c.100¾	100 do...... 46¾
100 do......s3100⅝	200 do...... 46⅝
100 do...... 100⅝	700 do...... 46¾
100 do......s3.100¼	200 do...... 46⅝
100 do...... 100⅛	300 do...... 46½
100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 88½	300 do...... 46⅜
5 Panama R......... 115	100 do...... 46¼
200 do......b. c.114½	300 do...... 46½
800 L. S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 78⅜	100 do...... 46¼
1000 do...... 78⅜	300 do...... 46⅛
300 do......s3. 78¼	200 do...... 46⅛
200 do......b5. 78¼	50 Chi.,Bur.& Q.b.c.103½
700 do...... 78⅜	150 Mor. & Es.......b3. 93
700 do......s3. 78⅜	200 do...... 92⅞
700 do......s3. 78¼	45 N.Y., N.H.& Hart.131½
100 do...... 78¼	95 do......b.c.131½
1800 do...... 78⅛	20 Albany & Susq.... 93½
700 do......b3. 78⅛	25 do......b. c. 94½
300 do...... 78	100 H. & St. J..b. c.s3. 32
700 do...... 78	100 do...... 31½
400 do......s3. 77⅞	100 do...... 31¼
500 do...... 77¾	100 do......c. 31⅜
500 do...... 77¾	100 do......b10. 31½
300 do......b3. 77⅞	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 39¾
4300 do...... 77⅞	50 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 31
1000 do......s3. 77¾	300 do...... 30¾
300 do...... 77⅞	500 do......s3. 30½
300 do......b3. 77⅞	200 C., C. & I. C.b. c.c. 30⅞
1200 do...... 77¾	300 do...... 30⅞
	100 At.&Pac.Pf.b.c.b3. 16
	100 do...... 16
	300 do...... 15⅞
	300 do......s3. 15⅞
	100 do......s3. 15¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

1800 West. Union...... 76⅞	300 Tol. & Wabash..... 46½
300 do......b3. 76⅞	400 do......s3. 46⅝
1700 do......s3. 76¾	400 do......s3. 46¼
1500 do...... 76⅞	300 do...... 46⅛
1500 do......b3. 77	300 do...... 46⅛
900 do...... 77	100 do......s30. 46
700 Pacific Mail...s3. 44	900 do......s3. 46
300 do...... 44	100 do......c. 46
100 do......b3. 44	200 do...... 45⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....100¾	100 do...... 46
100 do......b3.100⅝	600 do...... 45⅞
100 do...... 100⅝	400 do...... 45¾
100 Erie Railway..... 42⅞	200 do......b3. 45⅝
100 do...... 42⅝	800 do...... 45⅝
600 Union Pacific..... 33¾	300 do...... 45⅝
100 do......s3. 33¾	2000 do...... 45⅝
100 do......b2. 33¾	500 do......s3. 45⅝
500 Lake Shore...s3. 77⅝	500 do...... 45½
300 do...... 77⅝	1000 do...... 45⅝
300 do...... 77⅝	1100 do...... 45⅞
2700 do...... 77⅝	200 do......b3. 45¾
300 do......b3. 77⅝	100 do......s3. 45¾
300 do......s3. 77⅝	400 Rock Island......105¼
300 do......s3. 77⅝	100 do......s3.105⅛
300 do......b3. 77⅝	100 do......b60.105¼
2600 do...... 77¾	100 do......s3.105⅜
100 Panama.......... 114½	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31⅝
300 North-west'n..b3. 54⅛	100 C., C. & I. C......c. 30⅜
100 do...... 54⅛	100 do...... 30½
300 do...... 54⅛	400 St. Paul......... 42⅛
100 do...... 54	800 do...... 42
100 do......s3. 54	200 do...... 42⅛
300 do...... 54⅛	200 do...... 42¼
100 do...... 54¼	400 do......b3. 42⅜
100 Ohio & Miss.. 30½	100 do......s15. 42¼
200 do...... 30⅜	200 At. & Pacific Pf... 15⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 D.L.&W.Con. b. c..........104¾	300 Erie.....b. c. s60. 42
200 P. M. S.S. Co.b. c. 44	500 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 33¾
100 do......b3. 44⅛	100 C.,M.& St.P...b. c. 42⅜
100 do...... 44⅛	200 do...... 42¾
300 do......s3. 44	200 C. & N. W. P.b. c. 72
200 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c. b3............100½	100 C. & N.W.b. c.s60. 54
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 77	100 do...... 54¼
1000 do......b3. 77¼	600 do...... 54⅜
1200 do...... 77¼	400 do...... 54⅜
100 do......s3. 77¼	100 do......b3. 54⅝
300 do......b3. 77⅜	200 do...... 54¾
200 do...... 77⅜	300 do...... 54⅝
500 do......c. 77¼	20 Chi. & Alt.....b. c.103
500 do...... 77¼	100 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 45⅞
300 do......b3. 77¼	200 do...... 45⅞
200 do......s3. 77⅜	200 do......b30. 46
200 L. S. & M. S...b. c 77⅝	100 do......s10. 45⅞
700 do...... 78	200 do......s15. 45⅞
300 do......b3. 78	200 do......s30. 45½
300 do...... 78	100 do......s3. 45⅝
900 do......c. 78	200 do...... 45⅝
100 do......s3. 77⅞	100 do......s30. 45½
100 do......c. 77⅞	100 H. & St. Jo.....b. c. 31¾
300 do...... 77⅞	400 At.&Pac.P..b.c.b3. 16
200 do...... 77¾	200 do...... 15⅞
100 do...... 78⅛	12 Sixth Av. R...b. c.155
1000 do...... 77¾	10 Adams Ex......b. c. 99

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 L. Dock Bds... 99½	200 Union Pacific..b3. 33⅞
10,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold Bds......... 87½	100 do......s3. 33¾
15,000 U. Pac. In...... 80½	100 do......s3. 33⅞
25 Met. Bank........135	1600 do...... 33⅞
100 West. Union.....c. 77¼	600 North-western.... 54⅜
1000 do...... 77⅜	400 do......b3. 54⅜
100 do......s3. 77	500 do......s3. 54⅜
100 do...... 77	300 do...... 54¼
100 do......b3. 77⅛	100 St. Paul......... 42⅛
300 Pacific Mail..... 44⅛	200 do......b3. 42⅛
100 do...... 44	100 do...... 42¼
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.100⅜	100 do......s4. 42¼
100 do...... 100⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...... 30½
500 Erie Railway..30. 42½	100 do......s3. 30⅜
100 do...... 42⅜	500 do...... 30⅜
100 do...... 42⅜	1000 Tol. & Wabash... 45¾
100 do...... 42⅜	100 do...... 45½
100 do...... 42⅜	100 do...... 45⅜
400 Lake Shore....... 77⅞	1500 do...... 45¾
100 do......s3. 77⅞	700 do...... 45⅝
800 do...... 77¾	200 do...... 45⅝
100 do......b3. 77¾	200 Del., Lack. & W...108½
100 do...... 77⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31½
100 do...... 77¾	500 C., C. & I. C...... 30⅛
100 Rock Island...s3.105¼	400 At. & Pacific Pf.. 15⅞
50 do...... 105¼	100 do...... 15¾
	25 Pac. R. of Mo..... 41

SATURDAY, March 21—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages this afternoon run lower on the general line of Deposits by $2,247,000. The Gold Notes have been drawn down to the amount of $1,218,000 and the Greenbacks $1,468,000. The Loans and Discounts are nearly the same as last week—$149,000 increase. The present proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is 25 ₩ cent.

The Money market of the week left off 4@5 ₩ cent. on Loans to Brokers, subject to demand, and 6@7 ₩ cent. for Discounts. The market is easy.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 111¾@112@111¾, and the rate for Bills on London $4 85 to the £ Sterling. The market in both cases, as well as in Money, extremely dull, even for Saturday, usually the least active day of the week in Exchange.

In the Stock market the tone of speculation was *Bearish*, and there was a considerable pressure to sell Western Telegraph, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-west, Wabash, Erie, and St. Paul at lower figures than at the close of business on Friday. The Pacific Mail Stock was steadier, and there was a fair business in New-York Central and Rock Island. The market in the afternoon showed little or no recovery from the heavy sales of the morning, and closed at 3 o'clock as follows, compared with yesterday. The Railroad Mortgages were firm on the old Western Lines and on the new Consolidated Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Gold of the North-west, and steady on the Pacifics. In the Public Funds the 6 ₩ cents of 1881 and the Currency 6 ₩ cents were higher:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅝	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅛	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅝	119¾
American Gold	111⅞	111¾
Bills, on London, 60 days	$4 85	....
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅝	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	105¼
Pacific Mail	44½	44
St. Paul Common	42⅞	42¼
Western Union	77⅜	77⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	33¾
Lake Shore	78⅛	77⅝
Toledo and Wabash	47⅛	45½
Harlem	132½	xd129
North-west	54⅜	54¼
North-west Preferred	72½	72½
C., C. and Indiana Central	30¾	30½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	108½
Central New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	115	114
Erie	43½	42½
Atlantic and Pacific	15½	15¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅜

Gold closed weak at 111¾@111⅞ ₩ cent.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $28,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $82,0000 Gold Interest, making for the week $385,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $376,000, making for the week $2,574,744.

The shipments of Gold and Silver for the week from New-York amount to $680,332, mostly Silver bars.

The Public Funds of the United States are quoted as follows:

6 ₩ ct., reg., '81....119½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..118¾
6 ₩ ct., coup., '81....120⅜	5-20 reg., '67.........119
5-20 reg., '62.........117	5-20 coup., '67.........119¾
5-20 coup., '62.........117⅞	5-20 reg., '68.........119
5-20 reg., '64.........119⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........119½
5-20 coup., '64.........119⅛	10-40 reg.........114⅜
5-20 reg., '65.........119⅛	10-40 coup.........114½
5-20 coup., '65.........120¼	5s, coup., '81.........114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118⅜	6s, Currency.........116⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 90	Missouri 6s.......... 93½
Tenn. 6s, new.......... 89	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.iss. 91
Va. 6s, con. bds........ 50½	Connecticut 6s..........101
Va. 6s, deferred bds. 11	Rhode Island 6s..........101
Georgia 6s.......... 75	Arkansas 6s. Fund... 35
Ga. 7s, new.......... 86	Ark.7s,L.R.& F.S.iss 15
Ga. 7s, indorsed.......... 79	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R... 15
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20	Ark.7s,L.R.PB&NO. 16
N. C. 6s, Aug. & Oct. 28½	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 15
N.C.6s, N.C.R.,J.& J. 41	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15
NC6s,NCR.7off,J&J. 31	Texas 6s, 1886..........105
NC6s,NCR 7off,A&O. 31	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......... 97
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.. 26½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......... 97
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '68.. 25½	Indiana 5s..........101
N.C. 6s, n. bds. J. & J. 21½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..106½
N.C.6s, n. bds. A. & O. 21	N.Y.Coup. B'ty L'n..106½
N. C 6s, S. T., class 1. 8½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'74.110
N. C. 6s, S. T., class 2. 8¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'75.110
S. Carolina 6s.......... 25	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'77.110
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 8	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'78.110
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 18	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.'75.103
S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.. 18	N.Y.6s,C.L. gold, '87.112
S. C.6s,L.C.'89,J.& J. 18	Brooklyn 6s, W. L.. 93½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..........125	Bank of Republic....106½
Manhattan..........145	Bank of N. America. 91
Merchants'..........117½	Irving..........124
Mechanics'..........136	Metropolitan..........135
Union..........138	Nassau..........105
Fulton..........150	Shoe & Leather.......150
Butchers' & Drov....128	Corn Exchange........118
Gallatin National....132	Continental.......... 75
Merchants' Exch..... 80	St. Nicholas..........104
Leather Manuf.......170	Central National.....101
State of New-York..108	Fourth National......104½
Commerce..........119½	Ninth National.......100
American Exch.......112	Bank. & Brok.Ass'n. 90
Pacific..........150	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103	103⅛
Camden and Amboy	120½	*121
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20¾	21
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	90	90½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	97

*Ex dividend.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $3,259,646, and of general merchandise $4,257,457.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Richmond, for Liverpool—150 pks. Butter, 2 Organs, 1,952 bales Cotton, 2,331 bxs. Bacon, 37 pks. Tea, 100 tcs. Pork, 54 bbls. Oysters, 77 bbls. Pork, 508 pks. Lard, 100 bags Clover-seed, 1,604 bxs. Cheese, 64 bbls. Tongues, 250 cases Sewing-machines, 10 tcs. Heads, 5 tcs. Bladders, 56 bbls. Grease, 65 tcs. Beef, 45 pks. Provisions, 722 bags Oil-cake, 344 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the schooner H. P. Blaisdell, for Havana—404 tons Coal.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—196 tcs. Lard, 233 bdls. Hides, 2 bales Hogs' Hair, 2,751 bales Cotton, 101 bags Clover-seed, 884 bxs. Cheese, 60 bales Leather, 6,000 Staves, 34 bbls. Tongues, 796 bxs. Bacon, 1 case Skins, 48,946 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Teniers, for Liverpool—500 tcs. Lard, 500 bxs. Lard, 5,928 bushels Wheat, 660 bales Cotton, 16,100 bushels Corn, 500 bxs. Bacon, 262 pks. Tallow, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark Mustang, for Cork—2,290 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Cornelia and Gertrude, for Amsterdam—3,190 cases Refined Petroleum, 125 cases Bacon, 125 bales Cotton, 2,683 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Glamorgan, for Cardiff—22,000 bushels Corn, 24,300 bushels Wheat, 520 bbls. Pork, 145 tcs. Beef, 600 bbls. Flour, 188 bxs. Bacon, 50 bbls. Beef, 798 bags Oil-cake, 10 hhds. Tallow, 13 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig Kossak, for Villa Franca—500 bbls. Beef, 800 bbls. Pork, 625 bxs. Meats, 100 bbls. Apples, 527 kegs Pickles, 235 pks. Tea, 630 bxs. Coffee, 50 pks. Butter, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 95 bbls. Molasses, 99 bbls. Vinegar, 280 bxs. Can-goods, 41 bxs. Tobacco, 212 pks. Cottons, &c., 2,000 Pots and Pans, 334 bxs. Candles.

By the ship N. B. Palmer, for Bremen—21 hhds. Tobacco, 585 Hides, 2,611 logs Cedar, 246 cases Tobacco, 743 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 10 tons Mora Wood, 29 logs Hickory, 3,500 tcs. Lard, 100 bales Cotton, 28 bales Leather, 20 hhds. Asphaltum.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—399 cases Tobacco, 10 pks. Hams, 40 pks. Skins, 15 Organs, 2,882 bags Rye, 161 bxs. Bacon, 252 pks. Agricultural Implements, 442 bales Cotton, 38 bbls. Potatoes.

By the ship Guiniveve, for London—16,009 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 95 pks. Agricultural Implements, 70 tcs. Beef, 7,200 Staves, 30 cases Tobacco, 7,800 bushels Corn.

By the bark Masonic, for Cardenas—900 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Esau, for Glasgow—32,938 bushels Corn.

By the bark Superbo, for Cork—26,537 bushels Corn.

By the bark Gaetano, for Brindisi—10,457 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kong Carl, for Cork—28,032 bushels Corn.

By the bark Alfred Gibbs, for Cronstadt—2,305 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Periere, for Havre—3 bales Leather, 215 bdls. Hides, 58 cases Sewing-machines, 19 bdls. Whalebone, 18,905 bushels Wheat, 481 pks. Agricultural Implements, 250 bxs. Bacon, 3 cases Tobacco.

By the bark George W. Jones, for Dublin—38,993 bushels Corn.

By the ship Electra, for Bombay, &c.—15,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 255 cases Tobacco, 200 bales Domestics, 10 cases Flannels, 1,085 cases Drugs, 4,081 bars Iron, 500 cases Spirits Turpentine, 100 bxs. Clothes-pins, 100 kegs Nails, 141 cases Chairs, 2,000 bbls. Resin, 100 pks. Glass-ware, 85,000 feet Lumber, 62 cases Chairs.

By the schooner A. Doane, for St. Pierre—800 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn, 22 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 5 tcs. Hams, 10,600 Staves.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 89½; do. Preferred, 64.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive ⅛d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 3-16d.; shipped March and April, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 7-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 10,400 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, March 21—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,
No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, March 23, 24, and 25. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers,
GIVE THEIR PERSONAL ATTENTION to the auction sales of household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., at the premises of owners. No connection with auction dealers or owners. Offices, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations,
&c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE.
Nos. 152 and 154 West 23d st.
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY
FURNITURE,
Mattresses, spring-beds, &c. Walnut dress case sets, $103 and upward. Walnut chamber sets, marble top, $70 and upward. Walnut Marie Antoinette parlor sets, reps, two colors, $120. Largest variety to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented. Large assortment of fancy painted sets.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP town, No. 1,282 Broadway; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, pronunciation, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; foreigners and backward persons receive special private attention.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY NEAR ST. Paul, Minn., now in operation, for sale. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 737 Broadway.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES SOME MORE pupils to teach the German language; would also take Italian lessons in exchange for German. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 26 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A THOROUGH TEACHER TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of one or two children; fluent French, German, English, music, and English branches. Address R. C., No. 176 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN a new flouring mill and elevator in the richest portion of Southern Minnesota, now making a net profit of $75 to $100 per day, which can be increased; active or special partner, with above amount, will find this a rare chance for investment. Address WORTHINGTON, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO RENT VERY LOW—ONE OF THE BEST kid glove stands in Boston; a large and first-class trade established; must be let immediately; satisfactory reasons given for letting. Address J. F. WARNER, Boston Post Office, Mass.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK JOB PRINTING OFFICE; cash or credit. Address by letter S. H. W., No. 21 Park row, office No. 50.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of DAVID LASKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt that the undersigned assignee pursuant to an order of the court upon his petition, referring the same to James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of this case, at his office, No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, on the 1st day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, will present proof concerning the facts of his petition, and ask a report of said Register recommending that the order asked for by the assignee allowing him to accept the sum of (30c.) thirty cents upon the dollar upon the claim due by A. M. Rhode, of Paterson, N. J., to the bankrupt above named in conjunction with all the other creditors of the said Rhode. Dated New-York, March 19, 1874.

HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.

J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for assignee, 322 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of DAVID GROESBECK & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

ERNEST GROESBECK will continue the Stock Commission business upon his own account.

DAVID GROESBECK,
ERNEST GROESBECK.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE*
and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 23,
ON CENTRE COUNTER OF ROTUNDA,
A large choice of fashionable
SUMMER SILKS,
for YOUNG LADIES, at the attractive price of $1 per yard; previous price $1 50.
Also, a BETTER QUALITY, at $1 25, worth $1 75 per yard, together with two cases Cloth shades plain
DRESS SILKS,
at $1 50 and $1 75 per yard; great bargains *first offered.*

A full line of Bonnet "Cyclops," "Ponsons," and "Alcazar."
BLACK SILKS,
manufactured expressly for their retail sales.
Prices attractive.

Decided novelties in
DRESS GOODS,
selected expressly for their finest retail sales from $1 to $5 per yard.
Three cases new and beautiful
French Suitings,
choice styles 50c. per yard, largely under value,
ON 4TH AV. SECTION
Will be found a complete variety of
Tycoon Reps, De Beiges, Alpacas, York Greys, Granite Mixtures in GRENADINES, &c.
from 18c. to 50c. per yard; a very elegant collection.
Ten cases
Standard Prints,
FULL MADDER colors at 9c. per yard.
1,000 pieces SATIN FINISHED
PERCALES,
at 15c. per yard; worth 25c.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the extraordinary inducements here offered.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have largely replenished this department and are offering the Largest and Cheapest stock of
BLACK GOODS
ever offered in this City.

10 cases
BLACK GRENADINES,
in PLAIN and FANCY MESHES, from 50c. to $3 per yard.
ALL SILK GRENADINES from 75c. to $3 50 per yard.
MERINOS,
SPLENDID QUALITY, from 75c. to $3 per yard.
CASHMERES, extra quality, from 90c. to $3 75 per yard.
Bombazines, Real Camel's Hair,
and Henrietta Cloths, Tamises,
FINE SILK WARP SERGES,
and many NEW FABRICS will be exhibited.

12 cases DOUBLE FACED "Mary Stuart" Brand
BLACK ALPACAS
will be offered at 50c. per yard, good value for 70c.
CORTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, from $1 to $8 50 per yard.

A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.

Broadway, 4th av, 9th and 10th sts.

Extraordinary Bargains
in
Carpets.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Are offering
RICH AXMINSTER,
AUBUSSON,
INDIAN, PERSIAN,
AND BERLIN
CARPETS,
in one piece, various sizes and SUPERB COLORINGS, at about one-half the prices of last year.
They have also largely replenished their popular stock of ENGLISH VELVETS, at $2 50 per yard.
Very best quality English Tapestry Brussels, at $1 25 per yard.

A large assortment of the newest and most elegant styles produced in
FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
A large invoice of
American Moquettes,
ELEGANT DESIGNS, RICH COLORINGS, and the VERY BEST QUALITY, at reduced prices.
Extra Heavy English Oil-cloths, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Housekeeping
and
Upholstery Goods,
Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. less than those of last year.

Also a large JOB of extra fine French Sheetings, *prices largely below the cost of importation.*

Elegant materials for
FURNITURE COVERINGS and WINDOW CURTAINS.
FRENCH, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM
Embroidered Curtains, novel designs.

Housekeepers should avail themselves of this opportunity to supply their wants.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
are offering extraordinary bargains in elegant
Real India CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
at the extremely low price of $18 each, upward.
Camel's Hair, Cashmere, Cheviot,
plain and embroidered,
Sacques, Jackets, Polonaise, &c.,
LATEST NOVELTIES.

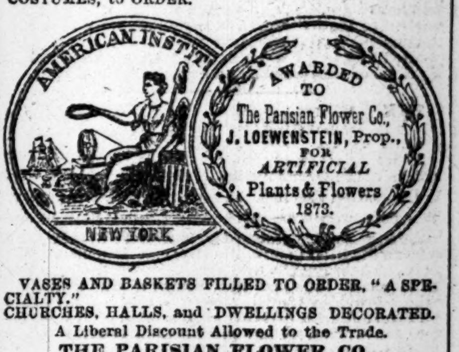
A large invoice of Paris-made Black Silk Jackets and Polonaise, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, *at one-half last year's prices.*
COLORED and BLACK SILK SUITS,
some very elegant and elaborately trimmed, $50 each, upward.
An immense variety of BLACK and COLORED
Poplin, Mohair, and Alpaca Suits,
very choice styles, $12 each, upward.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED
PIQUE and LINEN SUITS
at $1 50 each, upward.
BOYS' SPRING SUITS,
NOVEL STYLES, in stock and MADE TO ORDER at short notice.
A large assortment of Black Chantilly Laces, *purchased at job prices*, extremely low.
Every variety of Trimming Laces and Lace Goods at largely reduced prices.
Dress-making
under superior management executed equal in style and finish to the very best Parisian makes.
Mourning Orders
executed in from 12 to 24 hours' notice.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

A.
STERN BROS
SIXTH AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367 — 110 WEST 23D STREET. 110
OPENING OF OPENING
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Monday and during the week we will exhibit a very large assortment of entirely new Goods,
suitable for the early Spring,
comprising
an elegant line of
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.,
from the lowest to the finest goods imported,
including many novelties not heretofore offered,
AT PRICES THAT WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
In our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
we will display new shapes in
STRAW, NEAPOLITAN, AND CHIP
HATS AND BONNETS,
and a very large and choice stock of
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS,
with some
GREAT BARGAINS
in
GROS GRAIN, ROMAN, AND FANCY
SASH RIBBONS,
fully 33 per cent. less than
LAST FALL'S PANIC PRICES.
We will also open and display,
MONDAY MORNING,
a magnificent selection of
entirely new
SUN UMBRELLAS
and
PARASOLS.
consisting of
PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE TWILLED SILK,
in all sizes and colors,
VERY GREAT BARGAINS,
in all forming the finest selection
to be found in the City,
with a splendid stock of
REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES,
PLAIN AND BEADED YAK LACES,
WHITE, BUFF, AND DRAB CLUNY LACES,
FRENCH AND SPANISH BLONDE LACES,
SPANISH NETS AND SCARFS.
STERN BROS.,
SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1874,
AN INVOICE OF
Paris-made Hats,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF their own make,
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
Paris Flowers, Ornaments, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.
Respectfully invite your inspection at their
GRAND SPRING OPENING,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 24, 25, AND 26,
When they will offer the latest novelties in
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, VEILS, AND FINE MILLINERY GOODS, FLORAL GARNITURES FOR WEDDING AND EVENING COSTUMES, to ORDER.



VASES AND BASKETS FILLED TO ORDER. "A SPECIALTY."
CHURCHES, HALLS, and DWELLINGS DECORATED.
A Liberal Discount Allowed to the Trade.
THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,
No. 9 Rue de Clery, No. 28 East 14th st.,
4 doors west of University place.
PARIS. NEW-YORK.
J. LOWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

GRENADINES,
GRENADINES.
WARRANTED
PURE SILK AND WOOL.
2 YARDS WIDE, $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.
2 YARDS WIDE, $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.
¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.
CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
BLACK SILKS, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.
An inspection is requested, as the above are special bargains.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
OUR ORDER DEPARTMENT.
ORDERS from any part of the United States will be filled on receipt of money or Post Office orders, by express or mail.
Goods delivered free of charge in New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, or Hoboken.
IT WILL PAY you well to call every day, as there is no other establishment in the country where there is so large an assortment of goods at such reasonable prices.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

Fountain's India Store
WILL CLOSE ON THE 1ST OF MAY.
Ladies, gentlemen, and traders are invited to call.
13th st. and Broadway.

GUSTAVE BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, artiste coiffeur pour dames, hair-dresser of the royal family of England, has just arrived in New-York, bringing the latest style in ladies' hair-dressing and human hair work; specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to the ladies' maids at moderate prices. No. 101 West 25th st., corner of 6th av., first floor.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, March 23,
FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
in pretty designs and colors, $1 per yard.
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks, twenty-five inches wide, $2; fresh goods and new colors, the cheapest goods ever offered by us.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
The "Cachemire Sublime" Black SILK, soft satin-finish, for Spring wear, $1 90 per yard, warranted not to crack or break by the hardest usage.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Would respectfully announce to their Lady Patrons that their
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
is now replete with all the novelties of the season, and constantly receiving per every steamer all the latest and most desirable designs in French pattern
HATS AND BONNETS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.,
at extremely low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, March 23, novelties in Real and Imitation
LACE GOODS,
Comprising French Lace Veils, Valenciennes Ruffles, Bows, Scarfs, Vests, and Handkerchiefs; Black Thread, Guipure, and Valenciennes Laces; Black Thread Barbes, Capes, Parasol and Fan Covers; Black, Guipure, Spanish, and Bugle Nets; Spanish and Guipure Lace Scarfs; Point and Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Capes and Fichus.
A splendid stock of Hamburg Edgings, Insertion Flouncing, and Bands; Linen Collars and Cuffs, Lace Tidies, Neck Ruffings, &c.
Novelties in Ladies' and Gents' Colored, Bordered, and Mourning Handkerchiefs; Ladies' and Gents' Silk Ties, Mufflers, &c., in all the latest styles and colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will sell on MONDAY, March 23, a large and choice stock of
FOREIGN WHITE GOODS.
Japanese LAWNS, for Suits and Polonaises.
French Organdie and Nainsook MUSLIN.
Plain and striped Nainsook, dotted, and figured Swiss Victoria Lawns, Tarlatans, Jaconets, soft-finish Cambric, India Twills.
Embroidered, corded, and figured PIQUES.
Nottingham and Swiss LACE CURTAINS.
Also a large assortment of ladies' and misses'
SUN UMBRELLAS,
in all the leading styles and colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will make, on MONDAY, March 23, large additions to
their several
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS
OF
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
of every description, just received.
Also many NOVELTIES not before exhibited.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.,
IMPORTERS,
Will open on MONDAY, March 23, a full assortment of
New Spring Millinery Goods,
ALL OF OUR OWN SPECIAL IMPORTATION,
AT MUCH BELOW THE MARKET PRICES.
100 dozen CHIP ROUND HATS and BONNETS, all of the finest quality and latest novelties in shapes. Drab, black, and brown, $3 45.
150 cases of FINE MILAN ROUND HATS and BONNETS, $1 to $2 50.
100 cases AMERICAN CHIP HATS, $1 25.
RIBBONS.
Nos. 9, 12, and 16 GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, at 25c. per yard, in all the new Spring shades, WARRANTED all silk.
SASH RIBBONS.
FANCY PLAID SASHES, 50c. per yard.
ROMAN SASH RIBBONS.
7-inch GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, 85c., all silk.
SOFT SILK SASHES.
SASHES FRINGED TO ORDER.
LACES.
RICH LACES,
COLORED YAK LACES,
GUIPURE LACES,
SPANISH LACES,
SPANISH NETS,
THREAD NETS.
LACE VEILS,
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
RUFFLINGS,
LACE TIES,
LACE CAPES,
CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS.
We manufacture all our own Lace Goods.
Fine French Flowers,
FANCY FELTS,
OSTRICH TIPS—New Shades.
LADIES' TIES.
NEW FANCY TIES,
WHITE SILK TIES,
EMBROIDERED TIES.
1,000 dozen WINDSOR TIES at 25 cents; all shades.
All the new Bonnet Materials in the latest
SPRING SHADES.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
O'NEILL'S,
NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH AV. AND 20TH ST.

NEW STORE
AND
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH
AT
NO. 399 6TH AV.,
Between 24th and 25th sts., New-York City.
I am offering as above my entire stock of fresh and desirable goods at low prices for cash; a call is solicited.
STEPHEN A. SPENCER.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.
SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

MODES DE PARIS.
Mme. Galoupeau, No. 53 East 10th st., near Broadway, will open her importation of Paris Millinery for Spring on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst.

SPRING OPENING.
Mrs. B. MEIN, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, will open an unusually fine assortment of bonnets, round hats, and children's hats on and after MONDAY, March 23.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

$400,000
TO INVEST IN IMPROVED PROPERTY.
ANY ONE HAVING SUCH TO SELL, AT REASONABLE PRICES, CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS BY APPLYING AT THE OFFICE OF
JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 1 PINE ST.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be re-opened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRENCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 330 to 340 7TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on the 1st day of April next, at their offices, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. H. FARNHAM,
Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond and Mortgage, on first-class City property, in sums to suit. Charges only one per cent. and searching-fees. Apply to SAM'L C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years, in sums of $10,000, on first-class improved City property, worth double the amount of loan. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

SUMS OF $10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN without bonus on improved and unimproved property centrally located. Counsel fees and commissions the only charges. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
Present rate of interest SIX per cent.
Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD,
President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

HORACE G. KNAPP, ARCHITECT, NO. 187 Broadway.—Plans and perspectives of a number of elegant cottages now in course of construction; ground 100x150 embellished with evergreens, hedges, croquet lawn, building sites, unrivalled advantages to purchasers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

NO. 929 MADISON AV.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x50, lot 80; hard-wood on three floors; an improving neighborhood; $40,000. Permits of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

EIGHTEENTH ST.

$18,000.—NEAR IRVING PLACE, THREE-story high-stoop house in perfect order throughout; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE.—OWNER OBLIGED TO SELL, FINE well-rented four-story high-stoop house, No. 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite extensive hotel now erecting; is most desirably located for future business purposes, and great advance in value; can be purchased at about half it must be worth in a few years, and much below any similar surrounding property; possession. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 12, and evenings.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses; all hard-wood finished; West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two, $23,000; also a first-class four story brown stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story high stoop house, 20x60, on Lexington av., near Central Park, between 55th and 56th sts.; house new; lower part elegant cabinet finish; all modern improvements; with furniture, if desired; terms moderate. Apply to WM. J. HARDING, Room No. 30, fourth story, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS Mortgages.—The splendid double front four story and basement marble and stone building No. 185 Chatham st.; 28 feet front on Chatham and 23 feet fronting on New Bowery; terms easy. Apply on premises or to WILLIAM SCHWARZWAELDER, No. 9 East Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY stores No. 16 Cliff st. and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28 by 197 feet, suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light. Possession prior to 1st May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

A NICE NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 193 Lee av., Brooklyn, for sale or rent; immediate possession; only thirty minutes from Broadway and Canal st. ALONZO GANBERT, No. 107 Broadway, Brooklyn, JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House, New-York.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—MODERN FIRST-class extra wide brown-stone house, dining-room extension, (stable convenient,) if desired. For sale cheap, or exchange in part. Others on the avenue, all sizes, $65,000 to $250,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VERY CHEERFUL RESIDENCE ON north side of 22d st., near 6th av., three story and large French roof; brick house 20.10x50; lot 100; in superb order; every room frescoed, papered, and painted to correspond; must be seen to be appreciated. For permits, apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOR sale, a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65, and extension, lot half the block; replete with the latest improvements; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, FACING CENTRAL Park, 59th st., half way between the superb Fifth Avenue Plaza and Broadway Circle entrance into Central Park, commanding 2½ miles of magnificent views through Park; cheap. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A beautiful new, well-built, substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order, on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x60x100. Purchasers only need apply for permits, terms, &c., to owner, No. 48 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

AT HARLEM, NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK, NOS. 9 AND 11 WEST 123D ST.—Small, genteel, and best-constructed up-town houses, new brown-stone fronts, all improvements; price, $13,000; very easy terms. Apply on premises, or of DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., or at 111 Broadway.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on Murray Hill, near 5th av; very desirable; fine order. Apply promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, NO. 50 East 74th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; four story high stoop brown stone; hardwood finish and elegant throughout; will be sold at a bargain; owner, FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av.

FOR SALE.—NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST., FIRST-class dwelling-house, brown-stone, all modern improvements, 20x50x100, can be bought; a great bargain. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS OR A smaller house—A Madison av. house and lot, well situated. Also country place in Plainfield, N. J., for New-York property. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7th avs.—Desirable three and four-story brown-stone houses, $18,000 to $45,000; others, desirably located, $15,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$24,000 FOR THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, between 5th and 6th avs.; $20,000 for four-story English basement, near Broadway, and many others. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

SIXTIETH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house, 20x55x102.2, frescoed, and in complete order throughout; terms and price to suit. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE TO BUILDERS, FOR IMMEDIATE improvement, terms liberal, five full lots, (excavated,) north side 79th st., 100 feet east of Madison av. Apply to owner, R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 5th av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON FAVORABLE terms—The large four-story brown-stone house, No. 425 West 21st st., west of 9th av., opposite the college square; very large and roomy, and beautifully situated. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park place.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house on West 61st st., near Grand Boulevard. Also, two houses adjoining to rent very cheap. By J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

CHURCH PROPERTY ON 57TH ST., NEAR Lexington av.—Church, with furniture, and three full lots; the value of the lots only asked for all; church cost upward of $8,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th; 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d; 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY frame house and lot No. 438 East 84th st.; all modern improvements; lot, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 141 East 45th st., (formerly Gilford place;) all improvements; price $23,000. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 114 WEST 44TH ST., three story, brown stone, high stoop, with modern improvements; house cosy; location good. Permits of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A SUPERB HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5th av., full size, for sale. Also 5th and Madison av. houses, comprising some of the finest in the City. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, extra width, and dining-room extension, near 5th av.; finest street below the park, (very cheap.) Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A PERFECT LITTLE GEM FOR SALE, furnished; everything new and beautiful; No. 677 Madison av.; price, $50,000; one-half cash. Can be seen between 10 and 2, and after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT HOUSES, NOS. 23 and 25 East 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price low. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, THREE-story brick residence, desirably located, Brooklyn; a good tenement property in Jersey City; also, lots in Hartford, Conn., located in western part of the city, and rapidly advancing in value, for property in or near City, moderately encumbered. C. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.—A beautiful house in Rutledge st., three stories, basement, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmings. Will be sold low and on very easy terms till April 1. Apply to L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN ELIZABETH—A mile from station, seven lots, free and clear, laid out with trees and shrubbery, grape-arbor, garden, fine stable-house, &c.; will exchange for residence in New-York or for first mortgages. Address B., Box No. 104 Times office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LARCHMONT MANOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, seventeen miles by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half way between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. Larchmont Manor has many charms for Summer living and suburban residence, situated on Long Island Sound, with extensive water front, bathing beaches, and a park with fine natural growth of forest-trees. There are fourteen dwellings recently erected, and all will be occupied the coming season. Also, several beautiful cottages, just finished and for sale. The land and water surroundings are picturesque. Opposite are Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, with Sands' Point Light in view and Throgg's Neck. Boating, fishing, and yachting are among the pleasures of the place. Gentlemen who desire a pleasant home in close proximity to the City, with direct communication by twelve daily trains each way, are invited to look at this desirable property. The company are running horse cars between the depot and Manor, less than one mile.

For further particulars apply to
SILAS C. HERRING, President, No. 251 Broadway.
T. J. S. FLINT, Treasurer, No. 38 Broadway.
EDWARD PHALON, St. Nicholas Hotel, or to
WM. L. BARKER, Manager, Larchmont.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hill-side, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

$6,500 will buy a neat and convenient dwelling containing nine rooms, large attic, and abundant pantry room, with one-half acre of ground, pleasantly situated and commanding an extended view; convenient to church and school, and within five minutes' walk of depot on Erie Road; one hour ten minutes from New-York. Address or apply to THOS. T. WALTON, owner, Imperial Insurance Company, Nos. 40-44 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 Times Office.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in the price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

CONVENIENT SUBURBAN HOME, FORTY minutes from Liberty st.; extra large lot, in garden, fruit, &c.; stable and sheds; two and one-half minutes from one depot, and within a mile of two others; fourteen rooms, gas, and water; paved and lighted streets; terms easy; light taxes and no assessments. Apply at West Elizabeth, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFFERS at a great sacrifice, and on very liberal terms, a very valuable farm, of about thirty-five acres, with first-class buildings, at Newburg, N. Y., sixty miles from New-York City; splendid view of the Hudson; overlooks Newburg Bay and West Point. This farm must be sold, and a great bargain can be obtained. Call at once and get further particulars.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—THE residence of Mrs. McEvers, on Staten Island, adjoining property of the late Sir E. Cunard, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing; house contains seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c. The grounds consist of nine acres, laid out with fruit and shade trees; high situation; beautiful views, stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. Terms easy. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—IN VILLAGE OF FAIRFIELD, N. J., twenty-five minutes' from Chambers and 23d sts., five from depot; two well-located, very nice frame houses, lots 50x112 each; schools and churches. Excellent opportunity to purchase at low figures desirable and convenient homes; must be sold this Spring. About $3,250 and $3,500. Easy terms. Photograph with owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 12 and evenings.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED complete, on the corner of Chestnut and Washington sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot, the beautiful cottage, ten rooms, lately occupied by Rev. E. C. Bull; grounds all in lawn, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; carriage-house and stable; immediate possession; rent $1,200 per year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J., (ON THE Northern Railroad,) a very desirable residence, with two acres of land; the house is nearly new, and has all the modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, nursery, &c., and is only thirty minutes from the ferry foot of Chambers st. Terms easy. Apply to ORLANDO L. STEWART, No. 287 Broadway.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—FOR SALE or to rent, a place of 36 acres with first-class improvements; a delightful site; abundance of fruit, and just outside the city limits. The house and furniture with garden will be rented for the Summer if desired. Address EDWARD MERRITT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Refers to R. P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE ON THE HUDSON TO RENT—The house, which is large and completely and nicely furnished, is within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to City; a first-rate carriage-house, stable, ice-house, (filled,) on the place, and large garden and ample grounds. For further particulars, apply to 114 5th av.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson, an elegant furnished villa, with all modern improvements; three minutes from Mansfield av. Station; one hour from the City; cottages and lots for sale. Address CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, or L. & I. MANSFIELD, Nyack.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AN ELEGANT residence, new and in perfect order, all modern city improvements, rooms large and airy; located in best part of city; wood pavements; terms easy; or will exchange for a smaller property, leaving mortgage. Apply to R. M. FERRIS, No. 62 South st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE-HOUSE CONTAINING eleven rooms and cellar, with land, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, near ocean and bay; only ten minutes from two depots; price, $2,500; terms easy. Apply to G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., between Bedford and Wythe avs., Brooklyn, E. D.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR RENT, A COTTAGE, fully furnished, beautifully situated on Ocean av., near West End Hotel, containing twelve large rooms; croquet lawn, bath, and Summer-house; stabling for three horses. Apply at No. 167 Lexington av.

ON THE SOUND.—A MAGNIFICENT PLACE OF 40 acres near Southport, Conn., for sale; excellent improvements; splendid beach and bathing; plenty of fruit and shade; $50,000; will divide if necessary. Particulars with BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE.—200 LOTS IN THE CITY OF SOUTH Bend, Ind. I am prepared to show this to be one of the best investments in the United States; will be sold for cash only; title perfect; prefer to sell only half. Address D. GAST, Dayton, Ohio.

AT JERSEY CITY.—HOUSES, LOTS, BUILDING plots, &c., in good locations near ferries, for sale, to let, or exchange. For particulars, &c., apply at office or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE.—SEVERAL FINE HOTELS FOR sale, to rent, or to exchange; situate on the Hudson River, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

A WESTCHESTER FARM AT A BARGAIN—Thirty-two acres, four miles north of City limits; fine house, orchard, &c.; prime investment; only $12,000. G. W. DITCHELL, No. 2 New Chambers st.

BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETH RESIDENCE.—Highest ground, five minutes to main depot. Elegant Plainfield house; either $4,000 below value; bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, pleasantly located, corner of 5th and Pease sts., near depot; all modern improvements; well shaded. Inquire of real estate agents there, or OWNER, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

TO RENT, AT VERY LOW RENT—A HANDSOME furnished cottage at Newburg, on the Hudson, on Grand av.; four acres; stable, coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve to thirteen rooms. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—TO LET, FURNISHED house; fourteen rooms; garden, barn, plenty of fruit; five minutes from depot. Inquire of GEORGE ROCKWELL, No. 115 Warren st., New-York, or of F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

$2,000 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, very elegant throughout, to a good tenant only; 74th st., No. 50, between Madison and 4th avs. Owner, FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av.

RIVERDALE, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—SEVERAL houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Also, villa sites for improvement. Apply to GEORGE H. FORSTER, No. 58 Wall st., or H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A three-story brick house in good order and central location; owner's family of four adults will remain in lieu of rent. Address D., Box No. 424 New-York Post Office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—HOUSE CORNER OF Irving place and 16th st.; also, 30 Irving place. JAS. EARLE, No. 60 Wall st.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN 45TH st., near 7th av.; $250 per month. R. C. FERGUSON, No. 12 Pine st.

FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON Murray Hill, three doors from Park av.; lease to good tenant. GEO. DILLAWAY, No. 47 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE residence of the late J. W. Benedict, near the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station on the Hudson River Railway; a large and commodious house, containing twenty rooms, in perfect order, and completely furnished throughout; more than two acres of lawn, well stocked with fine trees, stable, out-houses, &c.; Croton water and gas; one of the most healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson River; all at the mere nominal rent of $3,000.

Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., or to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN—ON BROADWAY, IN FULL view of the Hudson.—To let, completely and handsomely furnished, or for sale, the beautiful double-slate French-roof house, now occupied by Mr. McCorkle; contains all the modern improvements, eight bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, butler pantry, kitchen, laundry, cellar, &c.; all in fine order, beautifully frescoed, wide piazzas front and rear, grounds all in lawn, stable and carriage-house; first-class location; flagged walk to the depot; rent per year, $2,400; price $30,000. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A FINE TWO-story and attic stone house, containing twelve rooms, together with a good garden and about five acres of ground; well supplied with fruit; situated on the road running from East Chester to West Chester, one and three-quarters miles from William's Bridge Depot. For further particulars apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts. After May 1, depot within a quarter of a mile of the house.

TO LET.—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL Railroad of New Jersey. Trains all hours day and night. Half-hour from New-York; elegant unfurnished house, finely located, every convenience, fifteen rooms, large and cheerful; ample grounds, beautiful lawn, fruit and shrubbery. Good fishing, boating and bathing. Everything delightful and first-class. Nearly all the rent taken in board by two adults. Address Post Office Box No. 5,555, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—TEN ACRES, 1,500 feet private water-front on Passaic River, at Avondale, N. J.; cottage twelve rooms, out-buildings, old shade-trees, all fruits; high and healthy; depots seven minutes' walk; rent, $600; also opposite, large house, eighteen rooms, twenty acres, out-buildings; one-quarter acre private water-front; fruits and forest-trees; rent, partly furnished, $1,500. DALTON & CONNER, No. 12 Pine st., Room No. 4, or No. 19 West 21st st.

PLEASANT VALLEY, ON THE HUDSON, thirty minutes by boat from Spring st. and 24th st.—To let, partially furnished, a desirably-located and well-arranged house; good water, carriage-house and stable, and about one and a half acres, beautifully laid out in lawn and terrace; terms low to a responsible and permanent tenant. Apply at No. 314 8th av.

TO LET—WILLIAMSBURG.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop and subcellar brown-stone house, No. 93 Taylor st., near Bedford av.; modern improvements; Nineteenth Ward; rental $1,000. Also, the three-story English-basement brick house, No. 160½ Lee av.; modern improvements; rental $600. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT IN THE PRICES of rents; brick and brown stone; prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 and upward; genteel and healthy locations at Harlem, east and west side; the largest and best renting up town. DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER OR one year, at Englewood, convenient to two stations, a double stone house with modern improvements, barn, and five acres of land; grounds have abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine vegetable garden, &c. Address Box No. 3,770, New-York Post Office.

TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65x100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; possession immediately if desired; rent $300 per month to a small private family only. Call on the premises, No. 25 East 48th st., between 11 and 5 o'clock.

SEVENTY-NINTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—TO rent—Superb four-story house, frescoed in oil. This is one of the most attractive and thoroughly desirable houses yet offered this season. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE.—No. 147 Wyckoff st., between Hoyt and Bond, at reduced rent, from 1st April; good order; twelve rooms; to responsible tenant only. D. D. ORVELL, No. 291 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND VICINITY, dwellings, assorted from $700 to fine residences on the Hudson River; all at low prices; a first-class boarding-house. MILLS & RANDALL, No. 1,304 Broadway. A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENJOYING the advantages of living on the Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house in the block on 86th st., near 5th av.; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 47 Walker st.

TO LET—NO. 15 UNIVERSITY PLACE; FIRST-class three and a half story high-stoop brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON LEXINGTON av., near 43d st., to let, furnished or unfurnished; rent, unfurnished, $2,000. Apply at No. 110 East 38th st., or to W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 39TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SUPERB four story, high stoop; complete in all its appointments. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—NO. 134 2D AV., THREE-STORY AND Mansard-roof high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements, and in perfect order. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; first class in every respect. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOUR STORY, high stoop, brown stone; exquisite order. SEND FOR LIST. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT four-story house, south side 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, FIRST-class dwelling-house No. 202 West 43d st., near Broadway. All modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone basement and sub-cellar house, all modern improvements, No. 211 East 39th st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 415 West 57th st.; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 21 West 9th st.; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET.—UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE; second story, five rooms; third story, two rooms; bath, water-closet, and gas fixtures; in East 19th st. Apply to C. I. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE; good location; owner will board in lieu of rent. Address L. B., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF six rooms, with bath, closets, &c., to rent either for dwelling or business purposes; also single rooms.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY E. B. house, No. 485 West 22d st., in fine order; rent $1,400. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—To lease for a term of years, on the corner of Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot. This large seminary was designed and erected for this purpose, and is now to rent to a good, responsible tenant, at a low rent. It has all the modern improvements, and most of it fully furnished; nice grounds, fruit and shade trees; it fronts on three streets, and is well calculated for boarders during the Summer months, and school purposes the balance of the year. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

Banking Offices to Lease,

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPposite Astor place.—New double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

LOFTS TO LET IN FIRST-CLASS IRON building, No. 147 Spring st., near South 5th av.—First, second, third, and fourth lofts to one party; suitable for hat and cap trade. R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 5th av., from 10 to 11.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.—STORES ON BROADway, 6th and 8th avs., to rent at reduced rents, from $900 upward. Apply to HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—THE BUILDING CORNER OF CHATHAM and Mulberry sts., now occupied by Mellen & Co. Apply to W. L. SKIDMORE, No. 90 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—42 UNIVERSITY PL.; MODERN IMPROVEments; gas and water; first floor for business purposes; third and top floors (flats) for residences. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 B'way, (Astor pl.)

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, NO. 148 East 42d st., for business purposes. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,798 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

BOARD.—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, TWO handsome rooms on second floor, or back parlor, with board for two or three; house new and newly furnished; private family; occupied by owner. Address A. D., Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, NO CHILDREN, having large, handsomely-furnished rooms, bath-room and closet included, would rent to gentlemen desirous of a pleasant home; one block from Central Park; references. Address L. S. G., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—FINE rooms and permanent board can be had with a small family for a gentleman and wife; four minutes from Wall st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply to G. T. SUTTON, Esq., No. 77 Fulton st., or No. 56 Willow st.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK,) extra large, handsomely-furnished room, third floor; ample closets; very moderate terms are offered for season or year; house and table first class; location unexceptionable and central.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE,

Near 5th av.—Second floor, six rooms; third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

ON MURRAY HILL.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; to responsible parties a liberal arrangement can be made. Address MELVILLE, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—NEAR 5TH AV., IN private family, to gentleman and wife or family of adults; references exchanged. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 Post Office.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE large front room, furnished, to let, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.

One handsome second-story front room to let, with board; also, one fourth-story front; house first-class in all its appointments.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms, Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARNSEN, Managers.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove room, second floor, to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM—Parlor floor, with or without private table; also, parlor and bedroom, third floor; references. No. 311 East 35th st.

ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD floor; board if desired; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av. Best references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.

A well-furnished room in a private family, with or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—An elegant parlor on second floor, or a part of either, with or without private table.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN WILL find first-class apartments on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, will let the second floor, en suite or singly, without board.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen only. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J. Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to proprietor.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, by the year or season; house and appointments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison av., New-York.

A DESIRABLE PERSON CAN OBTAIN A PERmanent home in a private family; location healthy. Address Mrs. JACOB C. BUCKLEY, Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
OF
ELEGANT
HOUSES AND LOTS,
IN
FIEDLER PARK,
ON THE RICHMOND TURNPIKE,
EDGEWATER,
STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of the estate of the late Ernest Fiedler, the six houses and lots situate in Fiedler Park, on the Richmond Turnpike, Edgewater, Staten Island, and about 550 yards from the steam-boat ferry landing at Tompkinsville, (Quarantine landing,) and within thirty minutes of New-York, and also about ten minutes by horse cars of the North Shore Ferry Landing at New-Brighton. This property commands a most extended view of the Bay of New-York and its approach through Sandy Hook, the Hudson River, and the Kill Von Kull, and for beauty of scenery, healthfulness, and accessibility is unsurpassed by any other location. The steadily-increasing population of Staten Island, the many enterprises springing up within its limits, the relative value of land, as compared with neighboring suburbs of New-York, render this sale a most tempting opportunity for capitalists to invest in a property which is almost certain of producing large profits at no distant day. The houses are in excellent order, with gas, hot and cold water. After the 1st day of May next ferry-boats will leave South Ferry every half hour.

TITLE PERFECT.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
by order of Executors, Trustees, and others.
No. 638 Fulton st. and No. 47 Lafayette av., brick store and dwelling, excellent investment.
Steuben and Schenck sts., Park and Grand avs., twelve lots and a fine gore.
Nos. 171, 173, 175, and 177 Ryerson st., south of Myrtle, four well-built houses, with modern improvements.
Grand av., rear of above, four lots.
Central av., corner of Jacob st., two lots.
Central av., corner of Magnolia st., four lots.
No. 98 Graham av., north-east corner Siegel, (late Marshall,) splendid corner lot and buildings.
No. 164 Ainslie st., excellent house, fitted up as French flats, and cottage house on rear.
No. 139 Ten Eyck st., four-story brick house.
No. 273 Ewen st., two cottages on a full lot.
No. 143 Norman av., Greenpoint, nice two-story house.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at No. 21 Park row, New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY.—WILL SELL BY ORDER of Executrix of the late James T. Tapscott, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn, twenty-one valuable parcels of Flatbush property fronting on East New-York av., containing from one to five acres each, and to be sold in such parcels, more fully described in diagram to be had of the auctioneers.

Also, fourteen lots, 25x100, on 3d av. and 40th st., Brooklyn.

Also, a tract of unimproved land of about 400 acres, in Monroe County, Penn.

Terms easy.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.

Nos. 129 AND 131 CLINTON PLACE, (8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.)—The two three and a half story, basement, subcellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Each house 25x46, lots 25x93.11. The above property is in a very desirable location, Clinton place being the greatest thoroughfare from 6th av. to Broadway, south of 14th st.

Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND lot No. 160 East 61st st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 160 East 61st st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.; lot 19x100.5.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court.—RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Edwin M. Wight, Referee,) No. 1,555 3d av., house and lot, east side 3d av., 50.8½ north of 87th st.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, (under direction of Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee:)

House and lot north side of 87th st., 200 feet west of 3d av.; lot 20 by 100.8½; maps at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. LOHENGRIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ The subscribers to the operatic season, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that owing to the length of the performance the first representations of Lohengrin will commence precisely at

(LOHENGRIN.) 7:30 P. M., (LOHENGRIN.)

the doors opening half hour previously.

The free list suspended—public press excepted.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Subscription Nights of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, On MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 23 and 25, at 7:30 o'clock, first representations in America (in Italian) of Richard Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, with the following powerful cast:

ELSA	Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD	Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN	Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK	Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King)	Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD	Herr BLUM

Entirely new scenery, superb new costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c.

The entire work produced under the direction of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Scenery by MINARD LEWIS.
New properties by Signor ABBIATI.
New dresses and appointments by Signor BRUSCHI and Signor BIAGGIO.
Stage Manager..........A. VAN HAMME

SCENERY SYNOPSIS:
1st Act—A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.
2d Act—Fortress of Antwerp.
3d Act—a. The bridal chamber. b. A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.

FRIDAY, March 27, at 7:30 P. M.,
last night but one of Mme. NILSSON.
SATURDAY, 28th, FIFTH GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
Seats now ready for all the above at Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 B'way.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Seats may be secured one week ahead.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

CHARITY!!
GILBERT'S GREAT DRAMA OF LIFE.
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Dr. Athelney	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey, with an ancestry	Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey, a work of art	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington	Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, a woman with a history	Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter	Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FOURTH WEEK and UNWAVERING SUCCESS of this most FASCINATING PLAY; received nightly with alternate demonstrations of laughter, tears, and irresistible enthusiasm.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

109th to 116th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 28, at 1:30,
17TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

WIENIAWSKI, WIENIAWSKI
WIENIAWSKI,

the greatest Violinist of the age.
GILMORE'S MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS,
Armory 14th st., near 6th av.

The programme for MONDAY EVENING, March 23, will introduce WIENIAWSKI, THE GREAT VIOLINIST, in two of his marvelous solos.

MISS FREDERICA ROKOHL, the promising young Soprano, will sing the cavatina from "Linda di Chamounix," and Proch's "Grand Concert Aria," with variations, as sung by Mme. Peschka-Leutner at the Boston Jubilee.

ARBUCKLE, the best Cornet-player in America, will play the "Young America Polka," introducing "Hail Columbia," "The Star-spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle," with brilliant variations.

LEFEBRE, the Saxophone Soloist, will play a grand fantasie on "Casta Diva," from Norma.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, of sixty-five eminent performers, will render the overtures to Rossini's "William Tell," Suppe's "Light Cavalry," the Grand Fantasie from "The Prophet," and an interesting variety of classical and popular selections.

ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS
Tickets may be had at the armory door.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

The Young Men's Christian Association take pleasure in announcing that in compliance with repeated requests from many ladies and others who were unable to get seats at the previous course, they have arranged with

Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR,

Secretary Royal Astronomical Society, London, for a course of three matinées and one evening lecture on astronomy, viz.:

April 2, 2 P. M.—"PAST AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD."
April 4, 2 P. M.—"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."
April 6, 2 P. M.—"OTHER SUNS THAN OURS."
April 7, 8 P. M.—"INFINITES AROUND US."

These will be Prof. Proctor's last appearances in America, as he sails for London April 8. Tickets for the course, with reserved seat, $3. The sale of course tickets will commence on MONDAY, March 23, at Gurley's, corner 23d st. and 4th av.; Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also good situations ready.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to meet with a first-class American family, to wait on a lady or grown children and sew; understands cutting and fitting; would like to travel; good City references. Address for two days Mme. L. G., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, IN A RESTAURANT or hotel; no objection to a boarding-house. Address by note, Henry Stephany, No. 396 Grand st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; willing to go in the country, or to travel with a lady; references supplied. Address M. B. B., Times Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—ANY GENTLEMEN OR LADIES who would like to have their washing and ironing done out or at their house, by respectable colored woman, can call at No. 216 West 29th st., second floor, front, Room No. 11. Call for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at 448 West 40th st., top floor, back.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR AN orphan of seventeen years; strong and able to make herself useful in the house; best of references given and required. Address H. E., Post Office Box No. 4,192, New-York.

MALES.

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, WHO has been discharged as Sergeant from the United States Marine Corps, wishes to procure a situation as porter, keeper, or watchman; can be recommended by his officers as to conduct and sobriety. Address P. DONAGHER, No. 85 Graham st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at M. A. Coleman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway, near 32d st., or address W. E. P.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS City driver, English style; good City references; trains well to saddle or harness; trains lady's horses; strictly temperate. Address Thomas, 50 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, no incumbrance, as first-class coachman; three years' reference produced. Apply at No. 1,252 Broadway, for G. W. S.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objection to the country. Apply or address A. W., care of Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GROOM, single, many years' experience with race horses; three years' experience in this City; highest testimonials. Address H. B., No. 223 West 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with his duties; has first-class reference from his present employer. Call or address J., French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Frenchman, who speaks English, and will be highly recommended by his present employer. Address F., No. 3 West 53d st.

HELP WANTED.

THE ALDINE WILL NOW BE ISSUED AS A REGular subscription book, payable monthly, on delivery. To meet a largely-increased demand through this popular feature, the publishers have added ample facilities, and are holding choice districts for strictly first-class canvassers. Only such need apply at the office, No. 58 Maiden lane.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED MILLINERS AND trimmers can find immediate and steady employment. [illegible] at desk on second floor. EDWARD RIDLEY, [illegible] 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., Nos. 62, 64, [illegible]

LABORERS WANTED AT PIERS NOS. 16 AND 39 North River, for Pennsylvania Railroad. Pay will be 17½ cents per hour.

WANTED—A GARDENER; SINGLE MAN; ONE who understands his business; Scotch or English. Apply at No. 20 Ferry st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CHARITY MATINEE

in aid of the
POOR,
Given by the
MANAGERS, ARTISTS, MUSICAL DIRECTORS, and ATTACHES
of the principal
THEATRES OF NEW-YORK,
with the co-operation of the
PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 26,
at 1:30 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S THRILLING DRAMA,
THE GENEVA CROSS,
with the great original cast, including Misses ROSE EYTINGE, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERSBY, MAUD GRANGER; Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., STUART ROBSON, McKEE RANKIN, JOHN PARSELLE, H. W. MONTGOMERY, J. W. THORPE, J. J. PRIOR, J. H. WILDER, AND OTHERS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. J. B. Booth
At 1:30 P. M.
An unprecedented combination, including
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, Mrs. J. B. BOOTH and many others.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT in his famous impersonation of KERRY.
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........PAULINE
Mr. J. W. WHEELOCK..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE
in Bulwer's superb play THE LADY OF LYONS.
Others by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer
At 1:30 P. M.
AN IMMENSE BILL OF ATTRACTIONS,
Through the courteous and cordial assistance of
GEORGE L. FOX, of the Broadway Theatre,
DAN BRYANT, of Bryant's Minstrels,
WILLIAM B. FRELIGH, of the Bowery Theatre,
GEORGE WOOD, of Wood's Museum,
TONY PASTOR, of Pastor's Opera-house,
E. W. WOOLCOTT, of the Olympic Theatre,
ROBT. W. BUTLER, of the Metropolitan Theatre,
and a host of volunteers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Charles Chamberlin, Jr
at 1:30 P. M.,
Alexander Dumas' great play of
CAMILLE,
with the most remarkable cast ever presented on any stage in America, including Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss META BARTLETT, Miss LOUISE HENDERSON, Messrs. FRANK MAYO, F. F. MACKAY, GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, W. B. LAURENS, J. N. DECKER, and others.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Good at either of the theatres named.
RESERVED SEATS..........ONE DOLLAR EXTRA
NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX-OFFICES.
Tickets of admission to be had from every policeman and fireman in the City.

A detailed resumé of these remarkable entertainments and the name of every person who has volunteered will be published in due season.

STEINWAY HALL—WAGNER NIGHT.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE
WAGNER UNION,
BY THEO. THOMAS AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.

VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg	Wagner
INTRODUCTION AND FINALE, Tristan and Isolde	Wagner
DER RITT DER WALKUEREN	Wagner
SYMPHONY EROICA	Beethoven
IN HONOR OF THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.	
VORSPEIL, Lohengrin	Wagner
BACCHANALE, Tannhauser	Wagner
KAISER MARSCH	Wagner

Admission tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, March 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, President.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager
FAREWELL WEEK OF AIMEE
and the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA..........Director
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
first time in five years of Offenbach's great success
LA VIE PARISIENNE.
AIMEE as GABRIELLE—STANI as METELLA—JUTEAU
in four characters.
THURSDAY, March 26, (only time,)
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FRIDAY, March 27, (only time,)
L'OEIL CREVE.
SATURDAY, March 28,
FAREWELL NIGHT, LA PERICHOLE, and MONS. CHOUFLEURY.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30 P. M.

WIENIAWSKI

AT TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY MONDAY EVENING.

The greatest violinist of the age,
WIENIAWSKI, WIENIAWSKI, WIENIAWSKI,
will play two of his most brilliant solos at
GILMORE'S GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT NEXT MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

The most interesting programme of the season is in preparation, introducing ARBUCKLE, the famous cornet player, LEFEBRE, the eminent saxophone soloist, and GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, SIXTY-FIVE DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
MONDAY EVENING, March 23,
Positively the last but one, of the farewell performances.
FAUST.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in her great rôle of Marguerite.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25,
Positively last appearance of Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
POPULAR PRICES.

A CARD.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th av.,) Now at No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., near 5TH AV., next door to Delmonico's,

and BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State,

IS OPEN DAILY,

from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., for the reception of new pupils in all branches by the most eminent professors at moderate prices. The CONSERVATORY REMAINS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

"By the Brook," song, J. R. Thomas	40c
"Trilente," quickstep, Grafulla	50c
"Sweet Dawn Awakes," Pratt	40c
"So the Children Say," B. Tours	50c
"High Life Waltzes," Strauss	75c
"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," vocal duet.	40c
"Garrick Mazurka," dedicated to Mr. Sothern, Lyster.	40c

Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—FOR BENEfit of the poor. St. John's Guild Relief Fund. Somerville Art Gallery, day and evening, at No. 82 5th av., corner of 14th st., exhibition of private collection of rare and valuable Oil-paintings. Admission, 25 cents.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE opera, opera-bouffe, all theatres, concerts, and charity performances, at the Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

LECTURES.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR Prof. PROCTOR IN AMERICA. By invitation of the Presidents of the Colleges and the leading literary institutions of New-York Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will deliver his two closing lectures in America, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 8 P. M., on THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY. WEDNESDAY, April 1, on THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the two lectures can be procured at $1 50, at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library, at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d st. Single admission, without reserved seats, 50 cents, to be paid at the door.

MRS. WALTER C. LYMAN WILL COMMENCE her second course of lectures to ladies, at Association Hall Lecture-room, TUESDAY, March 24, 2 P. M.

SUBJECT:

"Digestion: or How to Prepare Food to Best Nourish the Body."

Single admission, 50 cents. For a course of three lectures, $1.

Tickets at the door and at Gurley's, under hall.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer, on or near the Sound, or Hudson River, convenient to a steam-boat landing, not over two and a half hours from New-York. Good accommodations wanted for a family consisting of gentleman, wife, five children, (three grown and two young,) and two servants; four or five rooms required; also accommodations for horses, carriage, and man; location must be pleasant and healthy; lawn and shade-trees indispensable. Address, stating location, terms, &c., T., Box No. 1,737 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife. Address, stating price, now and for the Summer, G. W., Box No. 128 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PROPERTY-OWNERS HAVING HOUSES TO rent will find first-class tenants by sending description to the old-established office of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA,
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

METROPOLIS, (Havana direct)	March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	April 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION OPENED TO ALBANY.

The PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and ST. JOHN, will commence their regular trips SATURDAY, March 21, and leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freights received on Friday for Albany and all points North, East, and West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. [illegible]

Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Sale at box-office from 12 o'clock TO-DAY.

SEVENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, March 22.
ARTISTS:
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
the young and charming prima donna, and
M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
the popular tenor of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
M. WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest violinist.
The entire famous GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.

PROGRAMME:

Part I.

1. Overture, "Raymond"..........Ambroise Thomas
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, Fantasie on "Themes from Norma"..........Bellini
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Romanza from "L'Eclair"..........Halevy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL.
4. Violin Solo, "Andante and Finale"..........Mendelssohn
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
5. Aria from "Rigoletto," "Caro nome"..........Verdi
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
6. Fackeltanz, No. 3..........Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Part II.

1. Overture, "Oberon"..........Weber
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Ave Maria Stella, (Voice and Violin,)..........Proch
M. CAPOUL and M. WIENIAWSKI.
3. Solo for Cornet, "Si tu savais"..........Balfe
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. Swiss Echo Song, (Written for Mme. Sontag)..........Eckert
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
5. Solo for Violin, "Capriccio Valse"..........Wieniawski
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
6. Duet, Notturno from "Don Pasquale"..........Donizetti
Mlle. TORRIANI and M. CAPOUL.
7. Bouquet Nationale, "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," introducing "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded?" "We're a' a Noddin'," and "The Lass o' Gowrie"..........Schott
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. DRAMATIC SEASON.

WILL REOPEN
For the Spring and Summer Dramatic Season MONDAY EVENING, April 6, with
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in EILEEN OGE.
. All claims against the past season should be presented at the stage door previous to that date.
. The SUNDAY CONCERTS will be continued without interruption.

G. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

728 Broadway 730.
Mr. S. A. SWALM..........Proprietor
Mr. GEO. L. FOX..........Manager
Acting Manager..........GEO. H. TYLER
Treasurer..........M. L. SUTTON

This beautiful LADIES' PALACE, which is now undergoing a thorough renovation, WILL OPEN under the personal management of New-York's Special Favorite and the acknowledged Grimaldi of the World,

GEO. L. FOX,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6,
when will be presented G. L. Fox's grand and original production of the great comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT HOME IN HIS OWN HOUSE.
Humpty Dumpty, the Original..........GEO. L. FOX
(A rôle in which he has no living equal.)
Old One-Two-Three, the famous pantomimic original character..........Mr. C. K. FOX

Other characters will be represented by a superior corps of acknowledged artists. Also introducing to public favor the grandest selection of European and American artistic and refined talent ever presented. Box-sheet will be opened on Wednesday, April 1, at 9 A. M. For further particulars, see future announcements.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the ENGAGEMENT of the
DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR,
DION BOUCICAULT,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1:30 AS
"MYLES NA COPPALEEN,"
In his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30TH, 1874,
Engagement of the Peerless
LOTTA,
Who will appear for the FIRST TIME in this City in her new play of
ZIP, OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. STUART
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL
OPEN THE
PARK THEATRE,
22D ST. AND BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MADISON PARK AND UNION PARK,
ON
APRIL 6,
WITH A NEW DRAMA, IN WHICH
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
REAPPEARANCE OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY, March 23, and EVERY EVENING until FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama in five acts, entitled
CENTRAL PARK,
With new scenery and accessories.
WYNDHAM OTIS..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
CENTRAL PARK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
In active preparation, the military drama of
THE VETERAN.

THE COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
PROGRAMME FOR LENT.
Tyrolean music by the PRAEGER FAMILY.
MYRIAD MARVELS OF THE PROMENADE.
Open from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, $1; no extras.
Extensive novelties in preparation for Easter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

THIRD WEEK.
The brilliant young American Comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the beautiful Idyl of Western Life,
DAVY CROCKETT.
"A companion picture to Rip Van Winkle."
Miss ROSA RAND..........as..........ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. RUM.

A NEW MORAL DRAMA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
First times of an entirely new drama, contemporaneous with the present temperance movement, entitled
RUM!!
RUM!!!
Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.
MONDAY, March 30, a new drama, LITTLE RIFLE.

OLYMPIC.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,
AND FAMILY VARIETIES.
GRAND COMBINATION OF WONDERS.
Novelty, Song, Dance, Character and Specialty Stars, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

ADMISSION, 30 and 50 Cents.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PALETTE.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.
The third annual exhibition of the Palette Art Association is now open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 till 10 P. M., until March 30, 1874.
Admission free.
WM. HOLBERTON, Chairman Art Committee.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 44th st.—MONDAY EVENING, March 23, COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS' GREATE CONCERTE IN ANCIENT COSTUME.

Admission 25c.; reserved seats, 50c.

May be obtained at Theatre Ticket Office, 5th av. and Windsor Hotels, Gilsey House, Florence Sewing-machine Company, No. 29 Union square, and at the doors on the evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VICTORIA, AS GOOD AS NEW; ALSO, MAIL phaeton and harness, made by Brewster, of Broome st., for sale. No. 128 West 18th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will sell first-class Pianos, Concerto, Orchestral and other Organs, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash during this week, to make room for repairs, [illegible] Second-hand Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons at $50 and upward.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. K. BALL & CO., NO. [illegible] EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet organs low for cash, on installments, or for rent.

POSITION AS ORGANIST WANTED; [illegible] years' experience; [illegible] churches; references given. Address [illegible] East 40th st., third floor, [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JOHN FOLEY'S MEMORIAL.

HE IS CHARGED WITH OBTAINING SIGNATURES TO IT UNDER FALSE PRETENSES—CONTROLLER GREEN'S CREDIT GOOD ON 'CHANGE.

Mr. John Foley has incurred the serious displeasure of many prominent bank officials in this City by having imposed upon them so grossly as to obtain their signatures to a document condemning Controller Green. This paper, which is to be transmitted to the Legislature, Mr. Foley calls a memorial from the People's Reform Association of New-York, asking the appointment of a committee to investigate certain charges against Mr. Green, related in "the memorial." It also condemns the Mayor for not having acted upon the charges when Mr. Foley laid them before his Honor. To this, however, Mr. Havemeyer says he will reply in good season. Meanwhile the indignation of the bankers who have been duped is great, and they hasten to brand the manner in which their signatures were obtained by Mr. Foley as downright imposition. Their feelings are best explained by themselves.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Leverich, President of the Bank of New-York, last night, as his name appeared first among the signatures appended to the charges. Mr. Leverich was very angry at the way in which he had been made to indorse a condemnation of Mr. Green, whom he had always held in very great respect. He said that Mr. Foley came to him in a busy hour of the day and asked him to sign his name to a petition to the Legislature, asking that a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the financial condition of the City. Mr. Foley assured Mr. Leverich that there was nothing more in the document, which the banker had not time to read, and went so far as to say that indeed he thought Mr. Green would be just as likely to benefit by such an investigation as not. Believing that he was signing his name to a very harmless, if not useful memorial, Mr. Leverich complied, and Mr. Foley went away to other bankers and business men for their sign-manuals. Yesterday, for the first time, Mr. Leverich became aware of the character of the paper he had signed, and this was only when his attention was called to it by friends. He was dismayed at what he had done, and, in speaking of it to the reporter last night, characterized the whole thing as "a base imposition."

William H. Macy, President of the Seaman's Savings Bank, said that he also had been approached in that good-natured way by Mr. Foley. Being very busy, Mr. Macy, on Mr. Foley's assurance that the memorial merely asked for a committee to investigate the financial condition of the City, signed, without reading it. He did so the more unsuspectingly because he saw Mr. Leverich's and other friends' names on the roll. Yesterday, on discovering the true nature of the memorial, he was just as much amazed as Mr. Leverich had been, and condemned Mr. Foley's course just as bitterly.

Mr. W. B. Meeker, banker, had been duped like the rest, and had been as easily induced to sign in such good company; but his dismay was boundless when, as he said himself, he found that he had condemned as dishonest Mr. Green, whom he had known for the last fifteen years as a highly honorable and honored citizen. These gentlemen then hastily got together in Wall street in the afternoon, and apprised as many of the signers as they could reach of their desire to repair the mischief as far as possible. They knew that their action to be effective must be immediate, for Mr. Foley's nefarious memorial will appear before the Legislature when it reassembles next week. Therefore, Messrs. C. P. Leverich, R. H. Lowry, W. H. Macy, W. B. Meeker, D. L. Colder, J. J. Stuart & Co., and C. F. Timpson met and framed an explanation of their position, and asking that their names be withdrawn from the false memorial. This they will have sent to Albany to be read after the memorial. The following is a copy:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York, Albany:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, learning that our names are appended to a document purporting to be a memorial of citizens and tax-payers of the City of New-York, addressed to your honorable body, and containing grave charges against the Controller and Finance Department of this City, beg to say that our signatures were obtained under the representation, and impression that it was merely a petition to the Legislature asking that a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the accounts and financial condition of this City. We signed the paper, supposing it had no other object than this, and without reading or examining its contents. Such being the circumstances of our signing the document, and its contents being so different from what we supposed them to be, we now respectfully beg that our signatures may be removed from it.

CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
R. H. LOWRY,
W. H. MACY,
W. B. MEEKER,
D. L. COLDER,
J. J. STUART & CO.,
C. F TIMPSON.

Mr. Leverich and each of these gentlemen strongly aver that Mr. Foley, in any event, violated his privilege by annexing to their signatures their business and official relations with banking houses. They never gave him their names officially; they wrote their names only, without any reference to their official positions.

BROOKLYN JAIL FRAUDS.

SUIT AGAINST EX-SHERIFF WALTERS TO RECOVER $24,122, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FRAUDULENTLY OVERCHARGED.

Suit has been commenced by the Kings County Board of Supervisors against Ex-Sheriff Walters to recover $24,122 25, alleged to have been obtained by fraudulent representations as board for prisoners in the County Jail between Jan. 1, 1870, and Dec. 31, of the same year. Yesterday Mr. Clement, counsel for the Sheriff, made application in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Pratt, for an order to compel the Supervisors to give the defendant a bill of particulars. They were entitled, he said, to a bill of items, before answering the complaint. It was not an action for fraud, he said, but for money alleged to have been overpaid, and for such claims the Board of Supervisors had a right to bring such an action, but the defendant was entitled to know items of the amount alleged to have been wrongfully collected. If the counsel for the plaintiff could not give such details, he ought, he said, not to have brought such a suit. The defendant had copies of the bills, and he wanted to know what part of them were claimed to be illegal.

Mr. Britton, for the Supervisors, objected, and said they could not furnish a bill of particulars, and that the defendant knew more about the facts than the plaintiff. The action was for deceit and fraud, he said, and the plaintiff was not obliged to furnish the particulars. It would be sufficient for the plaintiff to come into court and prove that at the time it was stated there were 300 prisoners in the County Jail there were only 200, without bringing up each person separately. The complaint in full, as presented in court, is as follows:

The plaintiff as the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings complains of the defendant and alleges:

1. That at the several times hereinafter mentioned said defendant was the Sheriff of the County of Kings, and as such had the custody and was keeper of the common jail of said county and of the persons committed thereto, and was entitled by law to be paid by said county the expenses of the board of such person committed thereto while confined therein, and a certain fee for receiving therein each person so committed and for discharging each prisoner discharged therefrom; and that it was the duty of the Board of Supervisors of said county to audit the accounts of said defendant as said Sheriff for board and fees, and to cause the same when audited to be paid by said county in the same manner as other contingent charges of said county are paid.

2. That said defendant presented to the Board of Supervisors of said county his accounts against said county for the board by him, as said Sheriff, of persons committed to and confined in said jail from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1872, both inclusive, accompanied by affidavits as required by law, and by vouchers for the items thereof, which accounts were audited by said Board of Supervisors, and the amounts thereof as audited were thereafter paid to said defendant by said county in the manner provided by law, and that the said Board of Supervisors, relying upon and confiding in the genuineness of said vouchers and truth of said accounts, and, being ignorant of the facts hereinafter mentioned, audited the said accounts as aforesaid, and caused the amounts thereof as audited to be paid, and the same were paid by said county as aforesaid.

3. That in truth and in fact the said accounts contained charges to the amount of $24,122 25 for such board, and fees of and for persons who were never committed to or confined in, boarded at, or discharged from said jail, and the said accounts and vouchers thereof were as to such persons and to the above extent false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and the said Board of Supervisors were deceived thereby into auditing said accounts, and causing the same, including said amount for said charges, to be paid as aforesaid, and the said county into paying the same as aforesaid, by means whereof the said County of Kings has been defrauded by said defendant, and sustained damages in the sum of $24,122 25 and the interest thereon.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against said defendant for $24,122 25, with interest thereon from Jan. 1, 1870.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

WALL STREET TOPICS—A REPORTED FORGERY.

The news of the negotiated loan of $2,500,000 consolidated gold coupon bonds of the Chicago and North-western Company, and the extension of twenty years on the maturing State aid bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company, had a strengthening effect on the stock market yesterday. In Erie matters there is nothing to note beyond the fact that the legality of the recent loan is disputed by some parties interested. The rumor of a large forgery by an ex-importer of staves created some excitement yesterday. The story is that one Solomon Gottgetren, formerly in business in Leonard street, departed for Europe a short time ago, leaving many unpaid creditors among his friends, from whom he had borrowed large sums of money. No suspicion was awakened at the time by his departure, but his creditors have lately become uneasy, and have failed to learn of his whereabouts. Rumor has it, further, that he had sold bills of £40,000 sterling on London to various bankers, the only security for which turns out to be forged bills of lading. The charges are serious and require investigation. Inquiry at the exchange offices yesterday revealed nothing sufficiently definite to warrant positive assertions as to the full extent of the transaction. There are predictions of a lively time in stocks as soon as Congress decides the financial question, and operatives are girding themselves for the good time coming.

STRIKE OF THE ERIE FREIGHTMEN.

Up to last evening the position of the strikers on the eastern and western bound freight depots of the Erie Railway in Jersey City, and at the New-York terminus, remained unchanged. After the rejection of the offer made by the company on Friday evening to pay the men $50 a month for eleven hours' work per day, and twenty cents an hour for overtime, efforts were made by the agents to secure fresh hands, and yesterday morning a large number of German and Italians were employed. At an early hour in the morning 150 Italians were engaged at Castle Garden, to work on the New-York side, and were conducted by the foreman as far as Duane and West streets, when they were attacked by the strikers and dispersed. The Germans, to the number of 200, came to the freight depot at Pier No. 31 without interference, and were set to work on the New-Jersey side about 7 o'clock. For some two hours afterward the strikers congregated in the neighborhood of the depot in small groups, but were not permitted by the Police to assemble in a body. Later in the day a large number crossed over to the New-Jersey depot, and sent a deputation to the freight agent to urge the advisability of complying with their request by fixing the rate at twenty cents an hour and twenty-five cents for overtime. The agent said that the men who had been employed in the morning were doing their work in a satisfactory manner, and that he did not believe the company would employ the old hands again. The strikers, on the other hand, say they are determined to hold out until their demand is conceded, and they express themselves as confident that by co-operating with the men on the Jersey side they cannot be defeated. There appears to be a feeling among those who know the severity of the work the men have to perform that the company is dealing harshly, and that they should return to the former rates. The men on strike in Jersey City have taken up a more formidable stand than those in New-York, and seem resolutely determined to force the company to yield to their demands. They collect about the yards in large numbers, and watch every movement of the company's officials. They state that they number 400 men, and that they will not only refuse to work until the company concedes their request, but until they likewise agree to take back the men on the New-York side. They also demand a total suspension of Sunday work. Mr. Silkman, who has charge of the westward-bound freight, in conference with a committee of laborers, offered the pier hands now on strike $50 a month for ten hours' daily labor, Sunday excepted, but the committee would not accept it. He suggested that they should offer a scale of prices to the company, uniform for all hours, and stated that he did not believe the demand made on Friday, especially that for twenty-five cents an hour for overtime, would be entertained by the company. The rate per hour up to Nov. 1, 1873, was twenty cents, with no advance for overwork, but Mr. Silkman would not undertake to promise that a return would be made to these prices. He thought, however, that the company would make an effort in the direction of bringing about something definite in the matter, and although they should experience serious loss and inconvenience, they were willing to bear it in order to reach a permanent settlement of the dispute. He further stated that the Germans who were put to work at Pier No. 31 were intended for Long Dock, but owing to the dispersal of the Italians, they were retained on the New-York side. During the afternoon the representatives of the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the New-York Central roads, held a meeting at the Erie Railway freight office, and decided to concede nothing to the men. They concluded to pay 17½ cents per hour for ten or more hours' daily labor, and no more, even though the stand taken by the men should necessitate the total suspension of business on the piers. It was stated that those of the men who did not report for duty on to-morrow morning would be considered discharged, and that new men would be put on instead. This decision was communicated by Mr. Silkman to about 200 of the men, who went away soon after in a very sullen humor. They held a meeting last evening, but refused to announce the result of their deliberations. They say they do not intend to have recourse to violence, and that they made use of none toward the Italians whom they dispersed yesterday morning. An immense quantity of freight has accumulated, chiefly at Long Dock, New-Jersey, where the greater portion of it has been detained. Over fifty barges are idle since the men left off work on Thursday, and unless the difficulty is speedily settled the interruption to traffic will be the cause of very serious inconvenience to the public.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The primary election of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, for officers of the association and delegates to the Republican Committee, was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at Munzinger's Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second-street. The polls opened at 3 P. M. and closed at 10 P. M. The following ticket was declared elected:

President, Henry G. Leask; First Vice President, Wm. Stewart; Second Vice President, Frederick Brevogle; Secretary, Thomas Stewart; Treasurer, Wm. M. Montgomery; Inspectors of Election, Wm. Peterkin, Jos. L. Meeks; Sergeant at Arms, Wm. H. Innes; Delegates to Central Committee, Wm. S. Murray, Howard A. Whitfield, Alex. Caruth, Jr., Charles O. Grannis, George Hettrick, Wm. H. Steiner, John M. Fisher, David S. Baker, Jacob Powels.

Three hundred and two votes were cast, 245 of which were for the Leask and fifty-seven for the opposition ticket, headed by Hiram A. Porter. Capt. McCullough and Sergt. Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with several officers, were present to preserve order, but their services were unnecessary, as the best of order and good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings. Police Commissioner Gardener, who is a great favorite in the district, was present late in the evening.

THE CHAIN GANG.

An unusually large number of convicted criminals were conveyed to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin. The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed: James C. King, murder in the second degree, for life term....Wm. Devlin, grand larceny, two years and six months....John Reilly, grand larceny, one year....Joseph Leroy, grand larceny, two years....Thomas Holmes, petit larceny, two years and six months....James King, burglary, four years....Joseph Reagan, petit larceny, four years; James Rooney, grand larceny, two years:....Wm. Murray, burglary, two years....Dominico Assino, assault with deadly weapon, five years....William O'Neil, petit larceny, two years and six months....William Reagan, burglary, two years....William H. Smith, grand larceny, three years....Charles H. Sharp, grand larceny, two years....Edward C. Clifton, burglary, two years....Michael T. Molloney, grand larceny, three years....James Stanly, grand larceny, one year....Thomas Kelly, burglary, two years and six months....Louis Brass, attempted murder, five years....Phillip Beyer, grand larceny, three years....John J. Williamson, burglary, two years and six months....John Welsh, burglary, two years and six months....Thomas Sullivan, burglary, two years and six months....John Webber, burglary, two years....John King, burglary, two years....James McGovern, burglary, two years and six months....George Hickey, burglary, four years....James Kennedy, burglary, four years....Thomas White, grand larceny, two years and six months....Barney Brennan, burglary, two years and six months....John W. Wilson, grand larceny, one year, and Joseph Johnson, petit larceny, two years and six months' imprisonment.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of lodgers accommodated at the Police-stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, March 14	827	205	1,032
Sunday, March 15	839	262	1,101
Monday, March 16	803	231	1,034
Tuesday, March 17	856	221	1,077
Wednesday, March 18	801	240	1,041
Thursday, March 19	754	246	1,000
Friday, March 20	722	250	972
Total	5,602	1,655	7,257

The number of lodgers who found refuge in the Police-stations during the preceding week was 7,373, showing a decrease of 116 in favor of the past week.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrested 1,713 persons last week, being an increase of 278 over the previous week.... There were reported during the past week 557 deaths, 490 births, and 178 marriages, showing an increase of 34 deaths, 13 births, and 38 marriages, as compared with those reported during the preceding week....The Fire Department report twenty-two fires for the week ending March 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., involving a loss of $6,350; insurance, $50,875. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants with candle, matches, lamp, and cigars, 7; children playing with matches, 2; defective flue, 1; foul chimneys, 4; grease boiling over on stove, 1; heat from stove setting fire to bed, 1; supposed incendiary, 1; sparks from chimney, 1; vapor of benzine igniting from stove, 1; kerosene lamp explosion, 1; alcohol igniting from stove, 1; not yet ascertained, 1.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of the German Society of New-York, whose President is by virtue of his office a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held a special meeting yesterday, presided over by Mr. L. Kaufmann. The object of the meeting was to take active measures in relation to the action of a majority of the Emigration Commissioners at their last meeting. It was resolved to call a mass-meeting of all the German societies at the Cooper Institute during the coming week, at which a committee will be appointed to go to Albany for the purpose of urging the passage of an amendment to the act creating the present Board of Commissioners, which restores the Presidents of the German and Irish societies to the full privileges and authority as Commissioners which they formerly enjoyed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Vice President Henry Wilson left the City yesterday morning for Washington.

The City Library Rooms in the City Hall are being renovated. The books are to be rearranged and will probably be catalogued.

Since March 4, inst., the claims of 6,679 pensioners have been paid at the United States Pension Office in this City, requiring the disbursement of $211,000.

Controller Green has awarded the consolidated City stock—for which proposals were opened on Thursday—to the capitalists who bid 103.50 and upward.

The case for the contestants in the Harden will case was closed before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, and the further hearing postponed to next Saturday.

Paul Clifford, aged fifty, of No. 435 First avenue, while at work in the marble-yard, No. 714 Water street, had one of his hands terribly crushed by a block of marble.

The Aldermanic Committee on Markets inspected Fulton Market yesterday. They found the roof and a portion of the structure in bad condition, and they will so report at the next meeting of their board.

The funeral of the late Henry M. Stevens, of the firm of Miner & Stevens, took place yesterday from the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. A large number of the friends of the deceased attended the ceremonies.

Special Agent Jayne called at the Custom-house yesterday morning. The charges made against certain of the employes of the department are now being thoroughly investigated by Collector Arthur and others.

The Senate Insurance Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to look into the charges against the President of the Knickerbocker Life Assurance Company, whose counsel asked and obtained time to prepare a defense.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen proceeded to the annexed district yesterday to find a suitable building for a Police Court. The Fire Commissioners also made an examination of the engine-houses in the district.

The condition of the wooden pavement on William street, between Wall and Pine streets, is positively shameful. For a space of fifty feet west of Pine street there is a regular trap for heavily-loaded teams to be caught in. Yesterday there was considerable trouble in the vicinity.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association, held at Delmonico's, the resignation of the Treasurer, Mr. Peter Voorhis, was received and accepted, and Mr. Arthur W. Sherman was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Yesterday the following foreign mails were sent from the New-York Post Office: Oceanic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 21,768 letters, 34 bags papers; Donau, Southampton and Bremen, 32,984 letters, 54 bags papers; Metropolis, Havana, 1,334 letters, 2 bags papers; Pereire, Havre, 947 letters, 4 bags papers.

Michael Walsh was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $5 worth of bottles from the premises of John Vaughan, of No. 484 Ninth avenue. There is a second charge against him preferred by George Hoffman, of No. 504 Ninth avenue, for a similar offense.

The Pacific mail steam-ship City of Panama, advertised to sail yesterday noon, will sail to-morrow noon, her departure having been unavoidably delayed. The steamers Acapulco and Mohongo have arrived at Aspinwall. The new steam-ship City of Peking, launched at Chester, Penn., last Wednesday, will arrive at this port early this week.

Wm. Taylor, aged thirty-eight, of No. 209 East Twenty-sixth street, and Henry Taylor, aged forty-nine, of No. 215 East Twenty-sixth street, while engaged yesterday afternoon painting at the Mills House, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, were precipitated to the sidewalk by the breaking of the scaffold, and both were seriously injured.

Martin Rafferty was charged at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, with beating his wife. She carried two neatly-dressed babies in her arms, and both her eyes were black. Martin pleaded guilty, and looked thoroughly ashamed of himself. His wife was disposed to be merciful, but the court decided that he deserved ten months in the City Prison.

"Municipal Government" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr Simon Sterne, at the Cooper Union, last evening. The lecturer attributed the numerous abuses of our Municipal Government to the indifference of the respectable portion of the community to local politics, and so allow the most disreputable classes to creep into power and enrich themselves by public plunder.

The cotton receipts at this port yesterday, as bulletined at the Exchange, were as follows: Mobile, 1 460 bales; Baltimore, 384 bales; Wilmington, 518 bales; by railway, 936 bales: total, 3,296 bales. The Cotton Samplers elected officers yesterday for the ensuing year as follows: President, Joseph Wright; Vice President, Thomas Manton; Treasurer, Archibald McCollum; Secretary, Henry Godward.

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden during the past week were as follows: City of Richmond, Liverpool, 277; Steinman, Antwerp, 37; Oceanic, Liverpool, 167; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 98; Italia, Glasgow, 37; Algeria, Liverpool, 119; Minnesota, Liverpool, 133; Denmark, London, 51; Australia, Liverpool, 68; Thuringia, Hamburg, 377; Goethe, Hamburg, 188; Canada, Liverpool, 276; total, 1,828.

The Trimountain, Capt. Urquhart, arrived at this port yesterday, forty-two days out from Bristol and Lunday Island, having experienced a continuation of westerly gales, and high head seas. Her arrival recalls to memory the fate of the unfortunate Ville du Havre. It will be remembered that Capt. Urquhart, at the time of that awful disaster, obtained great credit for his kindness toward the shipwrecked sufferers, whom he rescued from the sinking Loch Earn.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made, during the past week, 471 arrests.

The concert of the Twenty-third Regiment Band at the armory, last evening, was largely attended.

While driving through Fulton street, yesterday, Mr. Frank Wordle was taken with a fit and fell from his wagon, receiving very serious injuries.

The German Poor Relief Association, corner of Graham avenue and Scholes street, has expended $12.000 in food and clothing for the poor since Jan. 1.

John Beaver, convicted of swindling a widow named Ruben out of $280 by an old confidence game, was sentenced yesterday to three years and six months in the Penitentiary.

The report of the committee engaged for some time back in investigating the charges against Superintendent Demorest, of the Truants' Home, will be made to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at the Simpson M. E. Church, Clermont and Willoughby avenues, on 8th April. Bishop J. W. Wiley will preside.

A young man named Michael Gully was crushed to death, yesterday morning, between one of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry-boats and the dock. His remains were taken to his late residence, No. 105 King street.

At the meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, the following church property was exempted from taxation: All Souls' Universalist Church, tax of 1873, $90 94; Washington Street M. E. Church Parsonage, tax of 1873, $170 27.

Miss Julia Knight, a school teacher in Yonkers, died yesterday, at the residence of Mrs. McNally, No. 381 Warren street, from an overdose of laudanum taken on Friday night. Miss Knight was on a visit at Mrs. McNally's, and took the laudanum, it is supposed, to allay the pain of a tooth-ache.

Edward Rotherwell was arrested, yesterday, by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of being the author of several church robberies recently committed on Long Island. A number of pawn-tickets, representing property stolen from churches and other stolen goods, were found in his possession.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of the town of Cortland have nominated Mr. George W. Robinson, for Supervisor.

The sale of lands for unpaid taxes in Westchester County will be commenced on Monday, 30th inst.

The new horse disease is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent at Fordham and its vicinity, several new cases appearing every week.

It has been ascertained that there are seventy-six places where intoxicating liquors are sold in the village of Tarrytown and immediate neighborhood.

Dr. H. J. Acker, Mr. Lee, Abram Davis, Nathan Anderson, and George J. Barlow, have been elected Trustees of the M. E. Church at Croton Landing.

The Republicans of the City of Yonkers will hold their primary meetings to nominate candidates for Mayor, Supervisor, a Justice of the Peace, and an Alderman for each ward. Mr. C. R. Dusenbury, Republican, the present Supervisor, has consented to be a candidate for re-election.

The Democratic City Convention of Yonkers has made the following nominations: For Mayor, Joseph Masten; for Supervisor, Peter N. Fowler; for Justice of the Peace, Wm. H. Sweeney. Chas. Campbell is the Democratic nominee for Alderman in the First Ward; Charles T. Mercer in the Second Ward.

The citizens of Mount Vernon were thrown into a state of joyous excitement yesterday morning by the announcement that a bill authorizing the Trustees of the village to make a cession of a narrow strip of land, forming part of First street, to the New-Haven Railroad Company, on which to erect a more commodious passenger depot, and taking other land for widening First street, had been favorably reported upon by the Assembly committee, after a hearing of advocates and opponents of the measure, the latter consisting of residents of Chester Hill, who desired the removal of the depot to the neighborhood of their own property, some distance above the present location.

LONG ISLAND.

At a meeting of the owners of water-fronts and property along Newtown Creek, it was agreed to expend $3,000 upon widening and improving the draw of the bridge, the bridge company to pay one-half and the property-owners the other half of the expense.

The citizens of Newtown have formed an organization known as the South-end Reform Association. They claim that they are taxed without being represented. They express their determination to ask nothing more than is justly their due. Its officers are: President, F. L. Brower; Vice Presidents, Henry Zeh, J. D. Cooper; Secretary, W. E. Slocum; Treasurer, Jacob Deboo, and an Executive Committee of nine persons.

NEW-JERSEY.

The race-course at Secaucus will be opened for the Spring season about the middle of next month.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in Jersey City and along the Heights, stretching from Hudson City northward.

A valuable horse belonging to Michael Loudier, of Bayonne, while attempting to leap a fence, on Friday, was impaled on the pickets.

A woman, whose name is unknown, was struck by a railroad train at Plainfield, yesterday, and instantly killed. She was walking upon the track, and evidently did not hear the danger signal.

Horse-thieves attempted to effect an entrance into the stables of Charles E. Hoe, Salterville, on Friday night. The coachman discharged his pistol at them. They returned the fire and then fled. Neither party was injured.

The Western wall of No. 1 Truck House, in Jersey City, has sunk to such an extent as to make the building unsafe. Preparations are being made for the accommodation elsewhere of the truck-men and the stock until the building shall have been repaired.

The will of the late John Clark, of New-Brunswick, was admitted to probate yesterday. Among the bequests are $10,000 to the American Bible Society, $20,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, $10,000 to the widows and disabled ministers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, $500 to the Humane Society of the City of New-Brunswick, and $200 to the New-Brunswick Dorcas Society.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Jules Lehman, Seth J. Thomas, David B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grinnell, Miss Mary Grinnell, Master Grinnell, Miss Henriette Piche and maid, E. Moline, Geo. H. Benedict, Frederic Ambrosi, Mr. Jamet, Victor Maurel, Mr. Una, George Burk, Jules Defontaine, F. Berrante, Mrs. Catherine Gori, Philip Gori, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blum and child, Martial Crottes, Charles Martin, Mr. Alfred, Miss Allie Leusch and Miss Hattie Leusch, Mrs. Margaret Heim, Ferdinand Neurohr, Mr. and Mrs. Urbain Chazaulet, Jacanes Roulian, Jean Marc, Mme. Justine Roi, Henri Casonari, Mme. Camille Nadler, Mrs. Gustave Legrand, Paul Grandgeorge, Mme. Marie Roulian, Edourd Roulian, Charles Macaudard, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Levy, Joseph Whyo, Louis Davenny, J. Pierre Montane, Wm. Montane, Leo Playoult, George Laber, E. Guittard.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—John Phillips, A. Steiner, Dr. R. H. Derby, M. Fitzgerald, George E. Ellard, Edward T. Green and wife, Miss F. Beasley, John McMurtry, T. A. Rogers, Edward E. Chase, P. Tobias, S. Solomon, R. Reynolds, W. H. Reynolds, Joseph Bowis and wife, Miss H. Pike, Mrs. G. Pike, Miss Louisa Bull, A. M. Bull and wife, W. C. Warner, wife, two infants and nurse, Miss Lathrop, J. S. Bradwell, W. Bolshauw, Geo. E. Bogman, E. Y. Bogman, H. Bombard, P. Hart, Willis N. Enen, Dr. M. L. Grines and daughter, Charles Limke, P. J. Conroy, James G. Gough, Daniel Quinn.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Mrs. C. L. Jennings, D. M. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Sarah Stevens Heenan, Miss Stevens, E. W. Martin, Major Branfill, Capt. W. L. Auchenleck, W. Cocks Allen, Otto Schuck and boy, J. F. Mitchell, Theodore Darand, Jas. Minnerab, Rev. J. Scott, Fran. Cassin, Robt. Strachan, W. H. Ward, John Melvin, John Kent, John B. Loveland, Rev. John Kelley, and 6 religious brothers.

In steam-ship Caruma, for Bermuda.—W. H. Loomis, Mrs. W. H. Loomis and child, J. Hodgden, B. R. Rana, T. O'Brien, C. Moulding, T. A. Hyland, W. D. Eshelman, Dr. T. Outerbredge, Hon. S. S. Ingham, Capt. T. W. Castner, Mrs. G. Clarke, Mrs. M. Nelson, Mrs. McLeod, two Misses McLeod, Wm. Rogers, Fred. Dreer, Fred. Dreer, Jr., Fred. J. Dreer, Thos. Meager, A. Meager, Wm. Sagers.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:01 | Sun sets......6:14 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate..11:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Glamorgan, (Br.,) Layborne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) McKenzie, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; Tenier, (Br.,) Connolly, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; State of Texas, (new,) Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, &c., Fred. Baker; New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ships Electra, Moseby, Madras and Calcutta, R. W. Cameron & Co.; N. B. Palmer, (Norw.,) Knussen, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Guinivere, (Br.,) Anthony, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Alfred Gibbs, (Norw.,) Reymert, Cronstadt, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Cork, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Geo. W. Jones, (Br.,) Porter, Dublin, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Gaetano, (Ital.,) Carsen, Brindisi and Palermo, Fubbri & Chauncey; Masonic, Rice, Cardenas, for orders, James E. Ward & Co.; Addie McAdam, Partridge, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Superbo, (Aust.,) Tamanich, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Essau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Glasgow, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Mustang, (Norw.,) Birkland, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Cornelia and Gertrude, (Dutch,) Wieleman, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, Boston for orders, B. F. Metcalf; Kossak, Smith, Villa Franchi for orders, F. Talbot & Co.; Manson, Smith, Cardenas, H. W. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Louisia Wilson, Smith, Aux Cayes for orders, A. Nones; Admiral, Steelman, Mosquito Inlet, &c., Squire Bros.; W. H. Jones, Bedell, Fernandina; Pinta, Trask, Chester, Penn.; Mattie A. Hand, Hand, Wilmington, N. C., Overton & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool March 4, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. March 8, lat. 44 40, lon. 45, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same day, lat. 44 23, lon. 46 18, passed a schooner-rigged steamer bound E.; 15th, lat. 44 20, lon. 46 40, passed an English bark bound for Halifax, showing signal letters M H B J; same day, lat. 43 40, lon. 40 20, passed a National steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 42 20, lon. 55, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 18th, 41 40, lon. 60 40, passed bark Vindex, (of Galway,) bound W.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow March 7, via Moville 8th, arr. 20th, with mdse. and 9 cabin and 68 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. March 17, lat. 42 30 N., lon. 59 20 W., passed bark Jenny, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York, 29 ds. out; 18th, lat. 41, lon. 66 04, bark Torryburn, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound N. The A. was detained 9 hours outside Sandy Hook by fog.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) Cussins, Bremen March 7, via Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 31 cabin and 291 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Arragona, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., March 7, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Tribon, Charleston March 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Borneo, Ferguson, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Simpson & Shaw. March 4, lat 43 50, lon. 37, spoke bark Falcon, (of London,) from ——, for London, who reported having lost spars and sails in a hurricane on the 3d; same day, saw a bark with no sails set, and the main royal flying from the yard.

Ship O'Thyen, (Ger.,) Jordan, London Jan. 9, and Deal 24th, in ballast to Herm. Koop & Co.

Ship The Murray, (of London,) Coole, Shanghai 104 ds., with tea to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Columbia, (Ger.,) Gloistein, Bremen 53 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark D. McPherson, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doody, Malaga 42 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Antelope, Davis, Demerara, via St. Thomas and Salt Cay, 17 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Rubino, (Ital.,) Pincetolli, London 83 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Rosa Eugenei, (Ital.,) Basso, Liverpool 81 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Obilic, (Aust.,) Billinovich, Hull 57 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Richard Pearse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartaby, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 7.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) Chick, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Unn, (Norw.,) Andersen, London Jan. 25, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Orono, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Graham, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Jacob, (Aust.,) Radovani, Rotterdam 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mary Lowerson, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henderson, London, via Portland, 49 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Europa, (Ger.,) Janssen, Bremen 74 ds., with mdse. to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Paolo Borsone, (Ital.,) Borsone, Amsterdam 52 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Agostino, (Ital.,) Marchese, Bona 58 ds., with minerals to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 29.

Bark Aurora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool Feb. 5, in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Busy, (of Philadelphia,) Heard, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Calvarieo, Hopkins, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser.

Bark T. H. Armstrong, (of Providence,) Brady, Cardenas 21 ds., with sugar to F. C. Matthiessen & Wiechers.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Carlisle, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to J. M. Mora & Co.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Brugier & Avalis.

Brig Carrie Dingee, (of Fowey,) Daniel, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit to J. H. Westervelt. March 12, lat. 34 46, lon. 65 30, in a heavy N. W. gale, fell in with schr. Adria, of and from St. John, N. B., for Havana. They reported the loss of the Captain, by having been washed overboard in a heavy gale. They had also lost boat and received other damage. They asked for a man to navigate the vessel: laid by her 20 hours, but the gale increased and we lost sight of her.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Boston,) Noyes, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Co.

Brig Gustof, (Ger.,) Zeplein, Cadiz 72 ds., with salt and wine to order.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor,) Vesey, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Julia Linzly, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jones, Trinidad 16 ds., with sugar to S. J. Fowler—vessel to Heeney & Parker.

Brig Josie, Pettigrew, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Thetis, Spalckhaven, Santa Martha and Savanilla 21 ds., with cedar, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bibber, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Bantroff & Co.

Brig Maria D., (Aust.,) Simmick, Newcastle 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig David Brigbee, (of Stockton,) Staples, Malaga Feb. 3, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Tewkesbury, Bermuda March 6, in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Agnes Raymond, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kinnie, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig John Swan, Trout, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Brig Louise Price (Hayt.) Wilson, Progresso 16 ds., with Hemp to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Emily Raymond, (of St. John, N. B.,) Keith, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Sola Brothers.

Schr. Mabel Thomas, (of New-Haven,) Randall, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. W. F. Green, (of Taunton, Mass.) Tracy, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Wm. C. Bee, (of Noank,) Chester, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Mary T. Bryan, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Amelia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazerac & Co.—vessel to D. K. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Wm. Wilson, (of Rockland,) Huston, Matanzas 22 ds., with molasses to B. Rionda & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. L. S. Levering, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Annie E. Glover, (of Greenport,) Ferry, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Schr. Mary Cobb, (of Boston,) Humphrey, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to the Commercial Warehouse Co.

Schr. Alfredo, (Ital.,) Pataletti, Savona 67 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. M. A. Fiske, (of Dennis, Me.,) Sears, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Rebecca Shepherd, (of Philadelphia,) Frambes, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Wm. Starratt, (of Windsor,) Rolf, Caibarien 10 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Carrie Bell, Seavey, Satilla River, Ga., 14 ds., with yellow pine to Lathrop & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Tyler, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. C. S. Webb, Homan, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Ruland, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton to Leverich & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Anderson, Anderson, Cedar Keys 16 ds., with cedar to Semon, Bache & Co.

Schr. Charles Jones, Kent, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crockett, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Fashion, Carburry, New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Low, Eldridge, Fall River.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Rockwell, Bray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Baltimore, Frances, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orlando, Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Samuel Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Venus, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Jayne, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

Schr. A. Lewis, Lewis, Fair Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. S. S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pereire, for Havre; Donau, for Bremen: City of Richmond, and Oceanic, for Liverpool: Gaelic, for do.; California, for Glasgow; State of Texas, for Galveston, via Key West; Mississippi, and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Metropolis, for Havana, San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Ship Woodburn, for Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—Arr. barks Elverton, from Matanzas, and Linda, from Antwerp; brigs Adele McLoon, Eva, and Concord, from Matanzas, Castilian, from Cardenas, and Jessie Rynas, from Sagua; ship Bertaux, from Savannah; schooners Priscilla Scribner, and M. & E. Henderson, from Havana.

Cld. steam-ships America, for Savannah; Benefactor, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Charleston; J. A. Garry, for Newbern, N. C.; and E. C. Willing, for Philadelphia; bark Ophelia M. Hume, for Rio; brig Water Witch, for Pernambuco; and schooners Ocean Queen, for Bristol, Eng., and A. Hayford, for Charleston.

BOSTON, March 21.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Wm. Lawrence, from Norfolk; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Panther, from do.; Nereus, from New-York; schrs. Maria, from Ponce; C. W. Anderson, from Cienfuegos.

Below, bark Keystone, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21.—Sld. steam-ships James Adger, for New-York, and Ashland, for Philadelphia.

Cld. bark La Plata, for Liverpool, and brig Isabelita, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—Arr. bark Chapman, from Belfast for orders.

Passed in brig Jennie Morton, from Demerara, for Baltimore.

Passed out, steam-ships Canadian, from Baltimore, and San Jacinto, from Norfolk, for Liverpool, and Gulf Stream, for Havana.

Passed in for Baltimore, barks Elverhoi, from Dublin; Freihandel, from Bremen; Nuovo Guiseppios, from Londonderry, and Zia G. and Caterina, from Southampton; brigs Glance, from Palermo, and Blanche, from Sagua.

Below for Hampton Roads, ship Lena, from London, and bark Ocean, from Belfast.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 21.—Arr. ship Tyro, from Liverpool; bark Texas, from Bremerhaven; brig Tardenskjold, from Liverpool; schr. Benjamin Courtney, from Boston.

Cld. ship Clara Killam, for Rotterdam; bark National Eagle, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 21.—Cld., steamers St. Louis and Jamaican, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-York; barks Karlstadt, for Havre, and Swift, for Hamburg.

Arr. at the Passes—Ships R. L. Kane and Carondelet, from Liverpool; bark Cort Adler, from London.

Arr. and sld. for Galveston, bark Ilmari, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Emily B. Souder and Yazoo; barks Kate Cann, Kallisto, and A. M. Rowland; brig J. M. Burns; schr. Annie M. Allen.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—Cld., steam-ships Saragossa, for Baltimore; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York; barks Atlanta, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Wilmington, N. C.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 21.—Sld. for the United States, Linda and Onni.

Arr. from the United States, on the 20th inst., Elizabeth and Catharine, Stormy Petrel, Eskdale, Oxford, Merchant, Fillippe Padre, Rebus, Richard III., Gunger, War Spirit, Stellamares.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—The White Star steamer Celtic sld. hence at 4:30 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

The bark Artiere, from New-York for Rotterdam, has arr. here much damaged.

REMOVAL
CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
Previous to our removing to our new and spacious store we offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Ply	1 25
Ingrains	50

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
336 BROADWAY AND 221 6TH AV.

PANIC PRICES.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEPRESSION IN THE WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS TRADE,
goods have been offered and sold at the recent peremptory auction sales at even
LESS PRICES THAN WERE OBTAINED DURING THE "PANIC."
No retail house that has imported its goods can begin to compare with those who have been enabled to avail themselves of these sales.
The undersigned, in enumerating a few of these goods, ask only a comparison as regards quality and price.
28-INCH POPLINS, 25c. per yard.
CORD MOHAIRS, new shades, 25c.
Superior quality 30c. to 50c.
Finer materials at even a greater sacrifice.
BLACK ALPACAS, from 25c. per yard up.
BLACK GROS GRAIN and GLACE SILKS, $1, $1 25, and $1 50; superb quality, $1 75 and $2.
We also offer great inducements in
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS,
which are of the newest designs, and at
PRICES UNPRECEDENTED.
Also, to close a consignment, we shall offer a large assortment of
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
at a great sacrifice.
These, together with a full assortment of
LACES, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, HOSIERY, AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
cannot fail to attract the attention of those who wish to obtain really first-class goods at very much less rates than they can be purchased after the season opens.
Bradbury Bros.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
TWO DOORS BELOW BLEECKER ST.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS
Have made the lame "his crutch forego, and leap exulting like the bounding roe."
We have thousands of certificates as to their great properties in the cure and alleviation of local affections.
NEURALGIA.
EXCHANGE BANK, MINOOKA, ILL., May 12, 1873.
MESSRS. ALLCOCK & CO.: I lost a leg in the late war, since which, until a year ago, I have suffered greatly from neuralgia in my stump. A year ago I began using your Porous Plaster on the stump. I wear one constantly, and have no neuralgia. I write this thinking it may benefit some poor unfortunate that has suffered as I have done.
DANIEL FERGUSON.
Letter from J. R. Decatur, Esq.
WATER ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.
THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO.: For many years I have suffered from lame and weak back, it being so weak I could not raise a ten-pound weight from the floor. It was painful for me to stand five minutes without leaning on something for support, and it was necessary for me to be very careful in walking, for the least misstep or jar caused me intense pain. The ALLCOCK POROUS PLASTER was often recommended, but my prejudices were so strong that it was a long time before I concluded to try them. Suffering so much, I was prevailed upon to give one plaster a trial. Wonderful to relate, it gave me immediate relief, and now I have, as it were, a new back; have no difficulty in standing, walking, or lifting. I send you this evidence for the benefit of my fellow men. I feel that I would like every person to know of the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for weak backs. I have recommended them to many of my friends, who have sincerely thanked me for the good they have done them. Yours, respectfully,
J. R. DECATUR, No. 197 Water st., New-York.
They have cured hip disease, spinal affections, and the bed-ridden have again taken an active part in life, by the use of ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS; and now their fame and usefulness is IGNOMINIOUSLY ASSAILED BY A
HOST OF COUNTERFEITERS
and BASE IMITATORS. These plasters, issued on the merits of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, are dangerous to the public health. All persons, when opportunity offers, should arrest the peddlers of these counterfeit plasters. Some are called
GENUINE POROUS PLASTERS.
Others are nearly an exact imitation of our label on the back of the Plaster, the difference being that "WAREHOUSE" in the counterfeit occupies the space where "294 CANAL STREET" does in the true and beneficial commodity.
HOW TO SECURE THE REAL POROUS PLASTER.
To save themselves from these miserable swindles, let purchasers observe that on each of the
TRUE ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS
THE INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP, PRINTED IN BLACK INK, HAS ON IT IN WHITE LETTERS "B. BRANDRETH."
The stamp, with this name on it in white letters, infallibly insures the purchaser from fraud.
We warrant ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and will prosecute all parties who interfere with our Trade-marks.
B. BRANDRETH,
President of Porous Plaster Company of New-York.
Agency, Brandreth House, New-York.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
NEW SPRING COLORS.
The attention of discriminating purchasers is specially called to these fine silks, which are warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for variety, beauty, finish, and durability, and are specially noted for the fact that they will not crack or change color under the hardest usage, and as the best silks for the price in the market.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st., and
Grand and Chrystie sts.

GENUINE
VICHY
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder.
Use None but the Genuine.
For sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists, and to the trade by
BOUCHE FILS & CO
No. 37 Beaver st., New-York,
SOLE AGENTS.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and laying out a place; best City reference from last employer's. Address A. F. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st., New-York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
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Have opened a department for
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From Three to Seven Years Old,
In connection with their popular
Furnishing Departments
For
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every requisite in this line ready made or to order.
SPRING
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DRESS GOODS.
Now open, choice stock of NEW FABRICS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
TWO CASES JUST RECEIVED.
"Special Novelties" in
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Also, a fine stock of
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OTTOMAN AND WOOL SHAWLS.
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BLACK SILKS,
FANCY SILKS.
A choice assortment at REDUCED PRICES.
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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DRAPERY MATERIALS,
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CRETONNES, SATTEENS, &c.
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NEW STYLES,
Elegant Carpets,
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

REMOVAL.
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.,
HAVE REMOVED THE MANUFACTURING BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS TO THEIR NEW FACTORY,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY, THEIR DOWN-TOWN WARE-ROOMS REMAINING AS BEFORE AT
5th av. and 14th st.
WITH LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES TO INSURE THOROUGHNESS AND PROMPTNESS, AND WITH A DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS AS
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,
THEY INVITE A CONTINUATION OF THE PUBLIC FAVOR WHICH HAS GIVEN THEM A CONSTANTLY INCREASING BUSINESS DURING THEIR SEVENTEEN YEARS' OCCUPANCY OF THE OLD BROOME STREET ESTABLISHMENT.
CONNECTED WITH THEIR WORKS THEY HAVE A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,
UNDER THE PERSONAL CARE OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRM.
NOTICE.
☞ IN ORDER TO PRESERVE OUR IDENTITY WITH THE OLD LOCALITY AND THE REPUTATION THERE MADE, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SIGN AS AT FOOT, THAT WE MAY NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, TRADING IN CARRIAGES, UNDER A NAME VERY SIMILAR TO OUR OWN.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FURNITURE,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
PAPER-HANGINGS,
B. L. Solomon & Sons
Have on hand the HANDSOMEST STOCK of NEW GOODS of recent importation and of their own manufacture at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.
Drawings, Plans, and Estimates furnished at short notice.
657 & 659 Broadway.

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